The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 76. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Hartranft is the favorite at Harrisburg.

—They are getting down to gore in Mexico.

—Chicago was favored with a very heavy snow-storm yesterday.

—The investigators made things somewhat lively yesterday.

—Our dispatches report heavy snow storms in all parts of the country.

—Rain, snow and slush were the gifts of "Old Prob." yesterday to St. Louis.

—Many Republicans left last night for Harrisburg to attend the convention.

—Schenck comes out pretty squarely in his testimony and tells a very interesting story.

—The Prefects of Rome, Milan, Turin, Palermo and Naples have resigned, objecting to serve under the party of the Left.

—The Spanish steamer Elvira exploded Tuesday and sank off the passages at San Sebastian. Many persons on board were killed and wounded.

—A Madrid dispatch says the petition in favor of Catholic unity signed by the Papal Nuncio and Spanish Bishops was presented to the Cortes on Monday.

—Governor Kellogg has addressed an order to the District Attorney of Baton Rouge to take prompt steps in court in relation to the recent troubles.

—Recent advices from Tunis state that Italian Consular Judge Puliga was seriously hurt in an attack made on him on the 13th inst. His condition is critical.

—Frank Marston *alias* Frank Rogers has been arrested in Brooklyn charged with passing counterfeit five dollar bills on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago.

—A decree of Marshal MacMahon promulgated yesterday (Tuesday) announces incidentally that a universal international exhibition will shortly be held at Paris.

—The crooked whisky dealers in New Orleans yesterday—which was the limit of time given them—formally entered pleas of not guilty, and now the music commences.

—The Russian Embassador at Berlin yesterday banqueted the Imperial family and all the foreign embassadors. Nothing was mentioned about the rumored abdication of the Czar.

—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Jno. M. Coghlan, of California, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Utah; Wm. C. Fox, of Missouri, United States Consul, Brunswick, Germany.

—It is now thought that the destruction by the freshets in Worcester county, Mass., will amount to $500,000, while there is reason to believe that three lives have been lost—two in Clinton and one in Webster county.

—Kilpatrick just yearns to kill Butterfield. He now says he is ready to swear that Gen. Butterfield offered him $20,000 to assist him (Butterfield) in securing the New York Collectorship, and that he can bring half a dozen witnesses who saw the offer in writing.

—The steamship Great Western, which went ashore on Long Island coast on Saturday night, has parted amidships and will be a total wreck. Her crew have arrived in New York. Her sister ship, the Cornwall, has been libelled in the vessel in collision with the Great Western.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Direct U. S. Cable Company held in London yesterday (Tuesday) the policy of the directors in maintaining an independent organization was sustained. The directors also say that a second cable is essential to the stability of the company.

—There is a movement in New York to buy the Hippodrome, where Moody and Sankey having been holding their revival, and have it as a permanent place of worship and instruction. The Hippodrome has had many changes, though it is comparatively young. It has been a circus, music garden and church.

—Bristow has telegraphed to the U. S. District Attorney at Louisville to have the manufacturer of the log story brought before the Grand Jury and compel him to tell what he knows, and if any officer is shown to have taken a bribe to have that officer indicted. The District Attorney has taken the preliminary steps in the case.

—Michael Edwards, the oldest man in the United States with a record, died at 4:30 A. M. Monday, at his residence in Moundsville, West Virginia, aged one hundred and eight years, seven months and fifteen days. The deceased was a member of Laurel Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1; of York, Pa., and was the oldest fireman living.

—Hopkins keeps on poking his conundrums at Bristow about the Pittsburgh Custom House business, but the Secretary hasn't got his answer ready yet. There is a strong feeling that he has taken it in the matter, or else gave in when he should have stood out, and that he doesn't like to own it. But he might as well tell the whole story first as last.—*Phila. Times.*

—A dispatch received from Columbus, Ohio, last night, sets forth that the hotels are crowded with delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets to-morrow. There are six candidates for Secretary of State, but it is impossible to predict at present who is the favorite. There is nearly a unanimous feeling there in favor of instructing the delegate sto the National Convention to support Hayes for President, and such a resolution will be adopted by nearly, if not quite, a unanimous vote.

—The Allegheny City delegates to the State Convention are decidedly hostile to the summary manner in which the selection of the delegates to the National Convention from the Republican State Convention, was taken out of their hands. The objections made to the men chosen is that they have only resided in Allegheny about a year and other and older representatives of the party have been obliged to give place to them. John Negraw will likely make music in the camp to-day unless the ring men take in their horns a little.

—One of the most infamous enterprises, just brought to light in Philadelphia, is an agency for the purpose of enticing respectable young women from the country to dens of iniquity in that city. Circulars are being scattered through the neighboring towns and cities, addressed to girls whose names have been somehow obtained, promising them situations about the Centennial Exhibition buildings at large pay, and advising them to leave their homes secretly, least their parents should object. These artful letters are well calculated to lure victims into the snare, and the originators of the devilish scheme should be apprehended and punished if possible. They sign themselves Hays, Arlington & Brothers, but no address seems to have been given. They have been using the Postoffice in furtherence of their nefarious designs, and it ought not to be difficult for the detectives to get on the track of them.

—The New York *Tribune*, in a review of the business outlook, says: "In one sense there is revival of business, slow but steady. The quantity of products exchanged and consumed gradually increases as prices slowly settle to the level required for legitimate business and healthful exchange. Trade reports show that receipts of nearly all important products at this market have been larger thus far this year than during the same period in 1875. Yet prices, as every market report reminds those who are indulging false hopes, do not rise, nor is there any sign of speculative activity. Business is building slowly on new and more solid foundations. Those will prosper most who catch the spirit of the time most promptly, throw away false hopes, clear away incumbering debts, cultivate economy and thrift, and settle down patiently to earn wealth before spending it."

—In speaking of the scene when sentence of death was passed upon Thomas W. Piper, the murderer of little Mabel Young, in the church tower, a correspondent says: "Piper has lost all the rugged appearance which he had when first arraigned, and looks pale and careworn. In response to the question whether he had anything to say, Piper repeated that he was innocent of the murder of Mabel Young. During the sentence Piper stood erect, handkerchief in hand, glancing at Judge Colt with agonizing attention, and as the impressive tones of the Judge's voice grew, if possible, more solemn, Piper's eyes filled up and his face indicated the terrible suffering he was striving to conceal, and toward the end of the sentence it seemed that he must break down and give vent to his feelings, but his will overcame his emotion, and as soon as the last words of the Judge were uttered the unfortunate prisoner was hurried from the room and taken back to jail."

—Let us distil the briny tear for Scruggs—which his first name is William—and his silver ink-stand! Scruggs is one of the companions of Ulysses, and residing in the lofty city of Bogota, represents the people of the United States of Colombia the majesty of the people of the United States of America. The silver ink-stand is one of the perquisites of Scruggs which an unfeeling House of Representatives has refused to permit him to carry off a part of his ministerial loot. Scruggs was called in as referee in a diplomatic mill between John Bull and Colombia, and his decisions have found favor in the eyes of Queen Victoria, Her Majesty presented to the judicious and impartial Scruggs a silver ink-bottle. She might have given him a brandy-flask, but she probably desired to encourage him to the pursuit of letters. And now Congress refuses to permit Scruggs to accept this token of royal friendship which he proudly imagined he should receive and hand down as an heir-loom to the remotest generations of Scruggses, the triumphal memorial of ancestral glory. Who would not weep for Scruggs? Dash down your cup of Samian wine—we mean that silver ink-stand.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Emma Mine Investigation

Statement by Ex-Minister Schenck.

A History of How He Became Connected with the Company.

His Losses While Speculating in the Stock.

The Post Tradership Investigation Continued.

Dana's Nomination Still Hanging Fire.

The Articles of Impeachment Against Belknap Completed.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1876.

Schenck and the Emma Mine.

Ex-Minister Schenck appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, bringing with him a satchel filled with papers. He privately complained of being weak, not having fully recovered from his recent attack of sickness. Ex-Senator Stewart and other gentlemen connected with the Emma Mine transactions were present. Mr. Schenck read the following paper:

I desire respectfully to state to the committee that since my arrival in Washington I have read the printed [illegible] E. Lyon and Hiram A[illegible] the charges against m[illegible] od. The testimony of [illegible] taken in my absence, [illegible] any opportunity for [illegible] This evidence is proposed [illegible] sale of the Emma Mine by [illegible] Stewart to the Emma Mi[illegible] London was a fraud, and th[illegible] summation of such fraud I kn[illegible] the assistance of my name [illegible] position. The charge is a very [illegible] and I ask for the most full investi[illegible] it. For that purpose, although not [illegible] to appear before the committee, I [illegible] don as soon as I learned from the [illegible] papers what action had been taken [illegible] came at once to Washington. I might [illegible] my vindication upon the single statement of my own connection with the transaction which I propose to make, from which it will appear that under a sincere belief in the value of the mine and the honesty of the sale of it I bought and paid for shares I hold now, and sustained large pecuniary loss. But as the committee have received evidence growing out of the previous history of the mine, and intended to show that it was of little value, and the sale of it was fraudulent, and this evidence has been that it was such; that after their interests had been sold and paid for some of them purchased largely of the stock at high prices, and also loaned the company large sums of money; that the subsequent failure of the mine was owing to mismanagement in its working; that the mine is to-day, if properly worked, in all probability as valuable as it was claimed or supposed to be, and finally, that so far as I know or believe, the parties in England who were concerned in the original purchase have never practiced under them; that a claim having been recently set up by those who have bought stock since the alleged failure of the mine at a nominal price, it will be apparent to the committee that this proof must involve the interrogation of a considerable number of witnesses; that evidence cannot be presented except through the means universally employed in judicial tribunals, the examination of witnesses by competent counsel acquainted with the case, subject, of course, to such further questions as any member of the committee may wish to put; that to conduct the inquiry by calling on witnesses to examine themselves, or by such desultory and imperfect examination as must be made by a committee not informed of the facts would be extremely unjust to the party who relies upon testimony, and would tend to obscure the truth rather than to elicit it.

I have, therefore, to respectfully request of the committee that the usual privilege of assistance of proper counsel may be accorded me as well as for the cross-examination of witnesses who have testified against me as for the examination of those whom I desire to produce. Should the committee be pleased to accede to this my request, as I cannot doubt they will, I will be ready to proceed with the cross-examination of the witnesses or my own statement, as the committee may think most desirable.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully,

ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

Mr. Faulkner said that Mr. Schenck mistook that it was the intention of the committee to invite him to appear before the committee.

Mr. Swann also remarked that the committee would give Mr. Schenck every facility with the aid of counsel.

After a few preliminary remarks Mr. Schenck said that in October, 1871, he met at the Edwards Hotel, London, ex-Senator Stewart and Mr. Park. It was at the table of William M. Evarts, of New York. He was not sure whether it was at the table or at a subsequent interview that Stewart said something about the purpose of his visit to London, and informed him that he and Fark were interested in the Emma mine, and some question of putting the stock on the English market, and they were then engaged in negotiations. In making this communication to him, either at the dinner table or afterward, his attention was directed to what Stewart called the Little Cottonwood Canon in Utah. He represented that when at the Land Office in Washington, just before he left the United States for London, calling there for the purpose of effecting the promotion of a clerk, the Commissioner exhibited some rich silver ore found in the Little Cottonwood Canon.

Reverting to his sojourn in London, and to his there having met Parks for the first time, and after hearing of the object of the visit of Stewart and Park, and their conversation as to the value of the property, the suggestion was first made by Stewart to Schenck that the latter ought to become interested in this valuable property, the finest yet brought out. Mr. Schenck answered that he had no means to invest, and if he had he would not go into the matter unless he could considerably add to his income by taking a considerable number of shares. This led to conversation which increased his interest in the subject. He consented to look into the matter to see whether it was worth his while to invest, provided he could obtain the means. He thought Stewart was exceedingly anxious he should have an opportunity to pursue his business. He told him (Schenck) that Park would assist him, and would give him time if he would take five hundred shares, or make an investment of some degree of importance. Mr. Schenck wished to know the value of the property. They gave him diagrams of the mine, and showed him statements of working operations, sales of ore at London, Liverpool and Swansea, and a balance in bank. They also told him they had

A Report on the Mine from Prof. Silliman,

showing the value of the mine. A day or two after this conversation they showed him Silliman's report, and Schenck finally made up his mind to invest in the mine if Park would let him have the money on time, say for a year, Park having many shares. This matter was settled between Park and himself about the 1st of November, when their agreement was reduced to writing and executed, and it was not true, but utterly false, that the agreement was was written or executed at any time prior to the date it bore.

Mr. Schenck then exhibited the agreement for five hundred shares, Park promising to give Schenck two per cent. a month on the shares while they should be held by him, or take them back at par. Subsequently, at Park's request, Schenck agreed to a reduction to one and one-half per cent. Schenck had given his note to Park for £10,000 for thirteen months. Schenck and the other stockholders received one and a half per cent. a month. At the time he made this agreement there had been no organization of the company. At the time of its execution there was no suggestion whatever that he should have anything to do with the management of the company. Afterwards, however, Park and Stewart thought

Schenck Ought to be One of the Managers or Directors

of the proposed company. Schenck dissented from this, but it was urged that they wanted somebody residing in London to protect their interests. This seemed to be a plausible reason, but he still objected, saying he doubted the propriety of his having anything to do with the management while there in a representative capacity unless he could be satisfied there were precedents of the kind. If this should be done, another condition would have to be complied with. He must know the names of all the directors, as he had thus far heard the name of only one person who had been asked or agreed to become a director. On the 3d of November the names of such persons were furnished him. He was not acquainted with any of them, but he learned there were among them members of Parliament and other gentlemen in high position. The precedent of a foreign Minister holding an office in a joint stock company was found in the Minister from Portugal, one of the oldest and most respected of the diplomatic corps, who was President of a tramway company in Lisbon, the stock of which was being put on the market. Schenck had nothing to do with the preparation of the prospectus of the Emma Mine Company. Schenck said when he went into the business he did not know there was such a person as Albert Grant, not being acquainted in stock or financial circles. Schenck attended only two meetings of the board, on the 28th and 30th of November. Having resigned in December, he never went near the Board of Directors or the company again. He took no part in the management except giving a proxy to vote against Gardner's scheme.

He related how he and a friend bought five hundred shares on the open market at thirty or thirty-one pounds a share, and arranged with Jay Cook, McCullough & Co. to carry that stock, putting up as a margin £20,000 gained by the purchase and sale of previous shares. Eventually the shares were sold at fourteen pounds per share.

Schenck's Losses in Speculation.

In a subsequent part of his statement Mr. Schenck calculated his losses in such speculations at $50,000 or $60,000. Of the five hundred shares he originally obtained from Park he sold twenty-five shares to Mrs. Bates, receiving twenty pounds a share. He would have sold the remaining shares but for the fact that he had been so much abused and criticised. This determined him to retain his shares, which he now held.

In explaining the settlement with Park, Mr. Schenck said he gave to him the £500 he received from Mrs. Bates and £1,894 in addition. There was a credit of £2,500 on a note which he had given to Park, and which note had been returned to him. This amount Schenck did not understand till his final settlement with Park. It seemed Park had some arrangement with Grant for the payment of a commission to him on the shares, and that Grant gave Park a commission on the five hundred shares held by Schenck, of which Park said Schenck ought to have the benefit, as it belonged to him. As to the settlement of the remaining indebtedness to Park, the latter told him he need not trouble himself and that he [illegible] without security.

[illegible] was [illegible] Reynolds [illegible] Wicks, [illegible] General [illegible] who was commander of the post, refused to [illegible] on the ground that it was not fit for issue and too high in price. General Reynolds ordered him again to take it, when McKenzie again refused, and had an inspection of the grain. It was found weevel-eaten and musty, and therefore unfit for issue. After McKenzie's second protest Reynolds made a peremptory order, and the former was obliged to take the grain. McKenzie represented that Adams & Wicks were bad men, that they were monopolizing the contracts in the department, and that other contractors offered to furnish corn for fifteen or twenty cents a bushel less. The result was that Reynolds preferred charges against Gen. Halleck against McKenzie for wilful misfeasance and disobedience of orders, but he was never tried.

Witness said the damaged corn laid around the post for a long time, and was finally wasted because the horses would not eat it.

J. E. Barrow testified that he was appointed post trader at Fort Union, New Mexico, in 1868, through the influence of W. D. W. Barnard, a brother-in-law of General J. C. Dent. After trying other parties he went to Barnard, and promised to give him one-third of the profits. Barnard and Batchelor and J. A. McDevitt; Twenty-third district, H. W. Oliver, Jr., and James A. Chambers, alternates, W. Woolsey and Hugh McNeill. Electors: Twenty-second district, Daniel O'Neill; Twenty-third, Wm. Neely; Western elector at large, John W. Chalfant. K.

The Chairmanship.

General Koontz, of Somerset county, will be temporary Chairman, and Edward McPherson, permanent Chairman of the convention. K.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1876.

SENATE.

Political Disabilities.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to relieve S. H. Sholfin, of Mississippi, of the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. CAMERON (Penn.) moved to amend by adding the name of Joseph Johnston, of Georgia, a man who deserved a pardon just as much as anybody else.

After discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. WHYTE moved to amend by inserting the name of Walter H. Jenifer, of Baltimore.

The question was taken and the amendment lost, and the bill passed.

Silver Coin.

The Finance Committee reported a substitute for Sargent's bill relative to silver coin. The substitute provides that the silver coin of the United States, except trade dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in one payment. The bill introduced by Senator Sargent, and also by Representative Piper, proposed not only to repeal the legal tender power of the trade dollar, but to authorize the coinage of a new silver dollar, and make it legal tender for an amount not exceeding twenty dollars. It was also proposed by their bill to double the legal tender power of other silver coin.

Impeachment of Belknap.

The full House Committee on the Judiciary held a meeting to-day to receive the report of the sub-committee who had heard the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and others in the Belknap case. The committee passed upon the articles of impeachment, and propose to present them in the House on Thursday, together with evidence in their support. It is the general view of the committee that this is sufficiently strong to convict him of corruption in office.

A Slim Chance for Dana.

The Senate was in executive session three hours on the nomination of Dana. No action was taken. One of the Senators, while asserting that he has not made a canvass of the Senate, says that Dana will be rejected by at least thirteen majority. In this event it is whispered in Senatorial circles that E. W. Stoughton, of New York, will be the next nominee.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1876.

Custom House Irregularities.

The *Evening Post* states that the Treasury Department has for several weeks been making an investigation of the charges preferred against Special Deputy Collector John B. Lydicker, for many years one of the best known officers of the Custom House. It is charged that Lydicker permitted serious irregularities in order to show favoritism to his personal and political friends. It is understood serious charges against several well known officers of the Appraiser's Department are also under investigation.

Severe Storm.

This afternoon a heavy rain storm set in, with high wind, which at midnight increased to a gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning. At Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia the storm was very violent. At the latter city the new depot of the Passenger Street Railway Company, occupying nearly a square of ground, on the corner of Twelfth street and Susquehanna avenue, was blown down. The loss is heavy. A Toronto dispatch reports that a severe snow storm prevails throughout Ontario.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Woman While in an Epileptic Fit Sets Fire to Her Clothing, and is Literally Roasted.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Mary Pyle, the wife of Jno. Pyle, an engineer on the Ohio river tug Magnolia, met with a horrible death. She was subject to epileptic fits, and while suffering from one of these set fire to her clothes. A neighbor discovered her in flames, but was unable to gain admittance to her room until too late, she falling dead as he entered. The entire part of her body from the small of the back to the shoulder blade was apparently roasted to a depth of two inches. The skin of her throat and neck was cooked dry and rolled up into little scrolls, while the lips, eyes and nose were so burned and charred as to be unrecognizable. Her hair had caught from the flames arising from her garments, and had literally burned off. Her breast and the front portions of her body were burned until they presented a brown or baked appearance, and the flesh upon her arms and lower limbs appeared in some places to be cooked to the bone.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CONVENTION.

Caucus of Republicans in Harrisburg.

GOV. HARTRANFT THE CHOICE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Delegates to the National Convention Chosen.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1876.

The Republicans held a caucus in the Executive chamber at nine o'clock this morning, which was presided over by John Cessna. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to, and will regulate the order of business for the Convention to-morrow:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the chair to report to this caucus at 10½ A. M., to-morrow for revision, rejection or adoption, four delegates at large and fifty-four district delegates, with alternates, to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Republican National Convention, together with twenty-nine persons to form an electoral ticket, with instructions to report upon a list of delegates and electors such persons as may be named to them by the delegates from the several Congressional districts, with this limitation [illegible] person shall be reported [illegible] of delegates who is not in favor [illegible] nomination of Governor Hartranft [illegible] Presidency, and also to report [illegible] business for the Convention.

[illegible] nce with the above resolution [illegible] pointed the following committee: [illegible] Rhan, Beaver, chairman; [illegible] sh, Delaware; Wm. Elliott, [illegible] R. W. Sheak, Lancaster; E. [illegible] erset; Frank Reeder, North[illegible] Dauphin; C. L. [illegible] heny; and E. W. Smiley, [illegible]

[illegible] resolution was unanimous[illegible] [illegible] it in the recognition of the [illegible], both in the field and cab[illegible] executive ability and the un[illegible]de of Governor Hartranft, [illegible] of Pennsylvania, is just [illegible] name to the considera[illegible]ations of the Union for the [illegible] Presidency of the United [illegible] confidence that a great [illegible] have rendered his adminis[illegible]airs a model, even by the [illegible]ical foes, would insure as [illegible] as unflinching, and successful conduct of [illegible] and interests of the nation, and that the delegates from Pennsylvania in the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to present Governor Hartranft's name to that Convention as the choice of that State, and to give him an earnest and hearty support, and to vote upon all questions to be brought before or arising in the Convention to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit as the majority of the delegation direct.

Centennial Building Committee.

President Davis will appoint on Thursday next the following Senate committee to superintend the erection of a State building to act in connection with the State Board of Centennial Managers: Messrs. Jones, McMillin, Strang, Nagle and Yerkes.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE.

The Dissection Bill.

An act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of the medical sciences was defeated and afterwards reconsidered.

General Appropriation Bill.

The general appropriation bill was called up and read and laid over.

Passed.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating boroughs, approved the thirty-first day of April, A. D. 1851," and extending the provisions of said act so as to empower boroughs to levy and collect annually for borough purposes, a tax not exceed ing one cent on the dollar on the valuation assessed for county purposes, requiring the burgess and council of every borough to levy in the month of May following the municipal election in each and every year, and limiting the right to levy and collect said tax to one-half of one cent on the dollar, unless a higher rate of taxation shall be necessary to pay and extinguish debts previously incurred or to defray expenses of permanent improvements.

Defeated.

An act relative to issuing writs of execution on judgments confessed and judgments entered by default.

An act empowering the directors of loan and building associations to invest the funds of said associations when not called on by the stockholders.

Pittsburgh Investigating Committee.

Mr. Wimmer, at his own request, was relieved from serving longer on the committee to investigate the Pittsburgh municipal water bond and Penn avenue affairs. Mr. Logan (Crawford county) was appointed in his place.

Committing Magistrates.

Bill No. 65, repealing an act relative to committing magistrates of Lebanon, Dauphin, Franklin and Adams counties, was negatived, but the vote was afterwards reconsidered on motion of Mr. Hall, and the bill was again placed on the calendar.

The County Salary Bill.

The report of the conference committee on Senate bill No. 27 was adopted. This bill fixes the salary of the Allegheny District Attorney at $5,000 and the Assistant at $1,500; Sheriff, $6,500; Coroner, $2,000; Prothonotary, $6,000; Clerk of the Courts, $4,500; Register of Wills, $3,500; Recorder of Deeds and County Treasurer, each $5,000; County Controller, $4,000; County Surveyor, $2,000; County Commissioners, $2,000.

District and Township Debts.

A supplement to the act repealing "An act relating to the collection of district and township debts in the several counties," was discussed.

Adjourned till Thursday. K.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Two Battles on the 27th—The National Guard of Matamoras Organizing—People Moving to Texas—An Attack by Diaz Expected Hourly.

GALVESTON, March 28.—A special to the *News*, dated Brownsville, Texas, the 27th, just received, says: The Government troops had two fights this morning, one with Naranjo and one with Arala, gaining the fight. There were five hundred of them. Gen. Naranjo had two hundred and fifty and Arala about forty. Arala charged the the whole party and got nearly whipped. Naranjo lost about twenty killed, Arala about twelve, and the Government twenty. They brought in about fifteen prisoners.

Yesterday the National Guard of Matamoras commenced to organize. They had elected the officers of four companies, when Generals Labarra and Toledo made their appearance and insisted upon their right to nominate the officers. Senor Fuentes read the laws to them, and told them the election was proceeding in accordance therewith. The result was a discontinuance of the election. The Guard shouted "Death to Labarra" and hurraed for Diaz. They broke up in disorder and went home. General Gonzales is organizing and drilling the revolutionists.

To-day some of Diaz's men came near Matamoras and fired into the town. The people are still moving to this side. Gen. Fuero wrote to Gen. Labarra to retire in the direction of Monterey should he be unable to make head against Diaz. The advance of retreat are now closed, and if Diaz acts promptly he will win Matamoras, and then turn upon the column marching from New Lorace. An attack from Diaz is expected hourly. Judge Margaine and other prominent men left Matamoras to-day and came to this side.

Homes for the Million—Kansas, the Garden of the West—The Lands of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Why should people overcrowd our cities, when comfort, wealth and independence await the light labor of tilling the soil, in the far-famed richness of the valleys of Kansas? Nature here smiles a bountiful harvest to the humblest efforts of cultivation. The purity of its climate and the richness of the soil are unsurpassed. Springs and streams of pure water abound in every section. Settlements are formed daily, and morality, religion and education are cordially encouraged and supported. A grand excursion will leave Union Depot Tuesday, April 18. Rates very low. For full particulars see Mr. Geo. Lawer, a gentleman of extreme affability and courtesy of manner, No. 59 Fifth avenue, or at St. Charles Hotel, Wood street.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Indiana at Queenstown; steamer Celtic at Queenstown.

We Manufacture

and sell the best Brushes in the city. We are headquarters for all kinds of Brushes. Call and see us at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Base Balls.

New Goods and Bottom Discounts at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Joint Resolution to Proceed Against the Connellsville R. R.

The Appropriation for a State Centennial Building Passed.

Also the County Salary Bill.

The Pittsburgh Investigating Committee.

Another Secession Movement in Allegheny County.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate opened this morning at ten o'clock, with prayer by the Chaplain.

Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. WINSLOW introduced a joint resolution requesting the Attorney General to proceed by *quo warranto* against the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad to forfeit its charter for over-charges for freight and passengers, and other violations of the laws of the State.

Just what this means no one appears to know, as it is claimed to emanate from the upper Allegheny region, and is probably a counter blast to Mr. Christy's resolution against the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Centennial Appropriation.

The Centennial appropriation of forty thousand dollars for a State building was defeated last night, but reconsidered this morning, and passed after a prolonged debate, in which Messrs. YERKES and WATSON made strong speeches against the appropriation. It was defended by Mr. STRANG and others. The bill passed finally with an amendment providing that a joint committee of the Senate and House shall act in conjunction with the State Board of Centennial Managers.

Defeated.

The mechanics' bill was defeated.

Passed.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874, extending its provisions to all who may have the right to vote at elections for directors, managers or trustees.

Allegheny Secession.

Mr. MCNEILL introduced the following: A bill repealing an act approved April 15, 1874, annexing the township of McClure, in the county of Allegheny, to the city of Allegheny.

Centennial Building Committee.

President Davis will appoint on Thursday next the following Senate committee to superintend the erection of a State building to act in connection with the State Board of Centennial Managers: Messrs. Jones, McMillin, Strang, Nagle and Yerkes.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE.

The Dissection Bill.

An act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of the medical sciences was defeated and afterwards reconsidered.

General Appropriation Bill.

The general appropriation bill was called up and read and laid over.

Passed.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating boroughs, approved the thirty-first day of April, A. D. 1851," and extending the provisions of said act so as to empower boroughs to levy and collect annually for borough purposes, a tax not exceeding one cent on the dollar on the valuation assessed for county purposes, requiring the burgess and council of every borough to levy in the month of May following the municipal election in each and every year, and limiting the right to levy and collect said tax to one-half of one cent on the dollar, unless a higher rate of taxation shall be necessary to pay and extinguish debts previously incurred or to defray expenses of permanent improvements.

Defeated.

An act relative to issuing writs of execution on judgments confessed and judgments entered by default.

An act empowering the directors of loan and building associations to invest the funds of said associations when not called on by the stockholders.

Pittsburgh Investigating Committee.

Mr. Wimmer, at his own request, was relieved from serving longer on the committee to investigate the Pittsburgh municipal water bond and Penn avenue affairs. Mr. Logan (Crawford county) was appointed in his place.

Committing Magistrates.

Bill No. 65, repealing an act relative to committing magistrates of Lebanon, Dauphin, Franklin and Adams counties, was negatived, but the vote was afterwards reconsidered on motion of Mr. Hall, and the bill was again placed on the calendar.

The County Salary Bill.

The report of the conference committee on Senate bill No. 27 was adopted. This bill fixes the salary of the Allegheny District Attorney at $5,000 and the Assistant at $1,500; Sheriff, $6,500; Coroner, $2,000; Prothonotary, $6,000; Clerk of the Courts, $4,500; Register of Wills, $3,500; Recorder of Deeds and County Treasurer, each $5,000; County Controller, $4,000; County Surveyor, $2,000; County Commissioners, $2,000.

District and Township Debts.

A supplement to the act repealing "An act relating to the collection of district and township debts in the several counties," was discussed.

Adjourned till Thursday. K.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Two Battles on the 27th—The National Guard of Matamoras Organizing—People Moving to Texas—An Attack by Diaz Expected Hourly.

GALVESTON, March 28.—A special to the *News*, dated Brownsville, Texas, the 27th, just received, says: The Government troops had two fights this morning, one with Naranjo and one with Arala, gaining the fight. There were five hundred of them. Gen. Naranjo had two hundred and fifty and Arala about forty. Arala charged the the whole party and got nearly whipped. Naranjo lost about twenty killed, Arala about twelve, and the Government twenty. They brought in about fifteen prisoners.

Yesterday the National Guard of Matamoras commenced to organize. They had elected the officers of four companies, when Generals Labarra and Toledo made their appearance and insisted upon their right to nominate the officers. Senor Fuentes read the laws to them, and told them the election was proceeding in accordance therewith. The result was a discontinuance of the election. The Guard shouted "Death to Labarra" and hurraed for Diaz. They broke up in disorder and went home. General Gonzales is organizing and drilling the revolutionists.

To-day some of Diaz's men came near Matamoras and fired into the town. The people are still moving to this side. Gen. Fuero wrote to Gen. Labarra to retire in the direction of Monterey should he be unable to make head against Diaz. The advance of retreat are now closed, and if Diaz acts promptly he will win Matamoras, and then turn upon the column marching from New Lorace. An attack from Diaz is expected hourly. Judge Margaine and other prominent men left Matamoras to-day and came to this side.

Homes for the Million—Kansas, the Garden of the West—The Lands of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

Why should people overcrowd our cities, when comfort, wealth and independence await the light labor of tilling the soil, in the far-famed richness of the valleys of Kansas? Nature here smiles a bountiful harvest to the humblest efforts of cultivation. The purity of its climate and the richness of the soil are unsurpassed. Springs and streams of pure water abound in every section. Settlements are formed daily, and morality, religion and education are cordially encouraged and supported. A grand excursion will leave Union Depot Tuesday, April 18. Rates very low. For full particulars see Mr. Geo. Lawer, a gentleman of extreme affability and courtesy of manner, No. 59 Fifth avenue, or at St. Charles Hotel, Wood street.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Indiana at Queenstown; steamer Celtic at Queenstown.

We Manufacture

and sell the best Brushes in the city. We are headquarters for all kinds of Brushes. Call and see us at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Base Balls.

New Goods and Bottom Discounts at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

A Steamship Wrecked in the Arabian Sea.

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS LOST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

GLASGOW, March 28.—To-day the boiler of a locomotive attached to a construction train on the Glasgow & Southern Railroad exploded. Five persons were killed outright and nine badly injured.

Another Marine Disaster.

LONDON, March 28.—Advices received today from India report that the steamship Jowad, from Shehr, was wrecked in the Arabian Sea. She had aboard about five hundred pilgrims, chiefly Persians, bound to Bushire. Three men, supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hodeida.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, March 28.—To-day, in accordance with a notice previously given, Anderson, member of the House of Commons for Glasgow, questioned the Government as to the absence from the country of Her Majesty during the session of Parliament. Disraeli, in replying, said the last preceding absence of the monarch during a Parliamentary session was in 1872. The present journey of the Queen, he said, was strictly a domestic affair. Every arrangement had been made to prevent any inconvenience to public business.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of Buccleuch emphatically denied that he intended to second the Earl of Shaftsbury's motion for an address praying the Queen not to assume the title of Empress.

In the House of Commons Bourke stated that a communication had been sent to the Spanish Government relative to the seizure of the ship Lark in Cuban waters in 1872. He could not yet make known the nature of Spain's reply.

The Rifle Contest in America.

Sir Henry Halford says he has received letters from Col. Gildersleeve and Major Leech in relation to the proposed international rifle contest in America this season, but they do not alter the situation. The Scotch people desire separate representation, so Scotch and Irish teams will go, but there will probably be no English team.

Charles Brent.

Charles Brent, accused of frauds upon the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, Ky., was again brought up on a remand at the Bow street police court to-day. The depositions of Levi Warren, President of the bank, were read, stating his belief that Brent had forged a check for $15,000. A warrant was produced authorizing Officer Wilkinson to take the prisoner to the United States. Eugene Warren, a son of the President of the bank, identified Brent. The latter declined to make any statement or ask any questions. Wilkinson, with the prisoner, will probably sail for New York on April 13.

RUSSIA.

The Probable Regency.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Telegraph* says editorially: "Our last advices concerning the Czar are that he is seriously ill, and his physicians have recommended a prolonged sojourn at Ems, and afterwards in Switzerland. It is therefore probable that public convenience will render it necessary for the Czarowitch to exercise the functions of the Emperor during his absence.

The *Times*' Berlin dispatch says the prospects of a regency in Russia exerts much speculation there concerning the probable relations of Russia and Germany, because of the anti-German tendencies of the Czarowitch.

SPAIN.

The New Constitution.

MADRID, March 28.—In Congress yesterday Premier Canovas Del Castello read a draft of the constitution, similar to that compiled last year. He also read a royal decree authorizing Ministers to submit constitutional questions to the Cortes.

Religious Liberty.

The Senate continues to discuss the address in reply to the royal speech, the question of religious liberty forming the principal subject of debate.

FRANCE.

Relief for Sufferers.

VERSAILLES, March 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies a grant of $350,000 was unanimously voted for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations.

Election Annulled.

The election of M

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

J. VEECH KING....W. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

RONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114.

THE Senate at Harrisburg has soured on Centennial appropriations, and gone back on the $40,000 wanted to erect Frolic Hall.

IF WE had a mild and pleasant Winter, it is quite evident that we are making up for it by an extraordinarily stormy Spring. The weather during the present month has been unusually bad, and, unfortunately, does not promise anything better.

THERE are small customers in the British Parliament, as well as in the American Congress. One of this sort is pressing an inquiry before Parliament, as to why the Queen should leave the country, pending the annual session of the law-making power. The reason probably is, she wants to.

GENERAL SHERMAN will return army headquarters to Washington. His manner of speaking on the subject leaves no doubt that he was driven away by the intolerable annoyances to which he was subjected by BELKNAP. Secretary TAFT proposes to recognize all his prerogatives, fully and cheerfully.

THE Pretender, DON CARLOS, has been, as he thinks, badly treated in England, and he proposes to leave. He is hissed when he appears in public,—not for the failure of his cause, but for the cruelties he practiced. He is rated as a second HATMAN, and is so thoroughly detested in England that his speedy exit will be welcomed.

AH! those heroes who "wi' WALLACE bled"—how sad are they over WALLACE'S perfidy! The *Post* paints him, pale and gasping, repenting the misdeeds of the past ten days, in forgetting a favor and breaking written pledges. It may all be so, but rumor has it that the digestion of the illustrious Senator has been uncommonly good these ten days past.

WINSLOW, the forger, does not get back so rapidly as was expected at the first. We have reports from Boston that there is not so much anxiety to get him back as there was; that persons who at the first denounced him as a forger have since quietly paid the so-called forged notes, and with this have suddenly lost all interest in WINSLOW. Now, however, the trouble as to his return is of a diplomatic nature. This we referred to yesterday, and it is a tangle that may not soon be unraveled.

THE entire press of the city now assent to the movement to return GRIER, and it will be well if the necessary steps to secure his return are promptly taken. The impression seems to prevail in some quarters that an absolute and unconditional pardon must be granted. This is not the proposal. The value of the pardon will be made to depend on a clear statement of the truth. Certainly the public welfare will be subserved by the evidence of GRIER, and the sooner he is put in position to testify the better.

THE Chicago whisky cases are more remarkable for the "laying down" and "squealing" of certain prominent parties, than anything else. In place of standing up for trial, as did JOYCE, MCDONALD, AVERY and others at St. Louis, the Chicago whisky men acknowledge their crimes and purchase clemency by revealing others who were in their plots. As a personal precaution, this course is wise and commendable, but it does not usually rank high among honorable men. Still, men who will engage in defrauding the Government are not honorable; so we commend in all such cases the sentiments of Attorney General PIERREPONT'S letter, not to show clemency to any guilty men, in return for stories implicating others.

THE Washington correspondents are hard at work to make something significant out of the acceptance by Governor HARTRANFT of a dinner tendered him by ex-Speaker BLAINE. It was, in reality, a social and friendly, and not a political affair. In order to divest the meeting of political appearances, Senator MORTON and other Presidential candidates, including even CONKLING, were invited, and all but CONKLING were present. Our Governor is well liked, and so is complimented. Whether the shrewd BLAINE knew that a compliment to the Governor would not go unappreciated, we do not undertake to say. He expects, we shrewdly guess, to make the nomination through the Pennsylvania vote. So mote it be.

HOW COULD YE, WALLACE! Do you not remember the heroic devotion of your friend BARR? How he praised, and lauded, and magnified your many virtues, till every particular hair in your red whiskers threw out scintillations of glory, and pride in your statesmanship was universal in the gallant 18,000 of the Democratic army. What favors did he ever ask for his disinterested labors? Did he not consecrate himself a patriot on the shrine of statesmanship,—a pure offering, untouched of selfishness, and unsmirched of political schemes? And what return did he ever seek? Did he not simply require that his *beau ideal* of statesmanship should be true to his *pledges*—written pledges at that? Query: had that pledge to stand off so that BARR could go to the national convention?

THE New York press note an almost utter absence of stock speculation, except among brokers or professional stock dealers. The prices are moved up and down, but this is merely an artificial method the brokers have of making the public believe that there is real activity in stock operations. It is a gratifying circumstance that the people are generally keeping out of such speculations. The so-called speculative shares on the Exchange do not, for the most part, represent productive enterprise, and so far as they do, speculation in them does not advance their real strength. The whole system of speculating on "margins" is an unwholsome one, and does not turn upon any exchange of real values. It is an elaborate mode of betting, with enormous temptations to unscrupulous men on one side or the other to protect their wagers by unfair means. For the "outsiders" the game is a dangerous one at best, and a continuous run of luck, or even a balance on the favorable side, is not common. Men see the gains of the winners and ignore the others in prosperous times, and the system will always flourish. Neither law nor preaching can stop it. But it is not to be specially regretted at this time, when the sustained energy and careful economy of the whole business community are needed to bring about a restoration of order and activity in our deranged affairs, that there are no rising business men, or "outsiders" of any character, dabbling in stocks.

IT turns out that the musical preparations for the opening of the Centennial are of the very best character. Mr. DUDLEY BUCK has begun the rehearsal of a picked chorus of 1,000 voices, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will conduct the opening exercises of the Exposition. The notable original composition will be the Centennial March, which WAGNER has undertaken to write, and a cantata by Mr. BUCK. There are also arrangements for furnishing good music during the continuance of the Exposition, both inside and outside the Exposition building. There are to be three large organs in the main building, besides the band stand, which will be occupied in turn by the various home and foreign bands. In addition to this, it is proposed to erect in the Centennial grounds a musical pavilion for an orchestra of 100 pieces and a chorus of 300 voices; and the Woman's Centennial Committee have taken the FORREST mansion for Mr. THOMAS' orchestra, with the intention of so arranging and enlarging it as to accommodate an audience of 4,000 persons. The country will enjoy some of the attractions brought over on account of the Centennial,—among them BILSE, the distinguished Berlin conductor, with a band of his own, and OFFENBACH, the famous opera-bouffe composer, who is to lead an orchestra playing exclusively his music,—some new and some from his operas. There will also be at least one Italian Opera, and perhaps two, and one English Opera. So the Centennial will do something for music after all.

GENERAL SHERMAN has spoken very freely, since BELKNAP'S disgrace, on the reasons for his departure from Washington. Among other things, he complains of the extravagance and expense of Washington life. He further says that severe demands were made upon him, not only by friends and acquaintances, but even by strangers, who invaded the privacy of his home and expected to be entertained upon the ground that he was a public man. Says the Chicago *Tribune*: "Now, Gen. SHERMAN is just the man to go to Washington and revolutionize this odious and ruinous system of living. There is probably not a man in this country who more fully enjoys the public confidence, irrespective of partisan considerations. In his long and useful public career, not a corrupt or dishonorable act has ever been attributed to him. He has proved himself to be an able and skillful officer, and an upright, exemplary gentleman. His position and reputation enable him to take a bold stand with regard to the frivolous conventionalities and silly, as well as expensive, etiquette of fashionable life. The example of such a man in Washington would, in the first place, be a constant protest against any further corruptions or frauds in the War Department. In the second place, the example of such a man, with courage enough to defy the follies and extravagances of fashion, and to live strictly within his income, would have a very material influence in changing the present false condition of social life in Washington. It would be of little use for any ordinary person to attempt this social revolution; but a man like Gen. SHERMAN could wield a mighty influence, and, as he has the disposition to make a fight against extravagance, and is a man of frugal and economical habits of life, we trust that he will employ these 'weak piping times of peace' by taking up his position in Washington and making a gallant and persistent a fight against deadbeats, adventurers and adventuresses, spendthrifts, the horde of foolish females who follow fashion into its most riotous extravagances, and the equally large horde of weak men who have not force of character enough to resist the reckless waste that fashion requires of them." Let us hope, then, that the General may return, as it is now intimated he will, to Washington, and modify by his example the extravagances of Washington life.

VISIONARY SCHEMES.

The rumor is current that an arrangement is in process of being made in Congress, looking to the issue of long term four per cent. bonds, to be given in exchange for greenbacks, the latter to be destroyed and not reissued. The design of this plan is to reach resumption, without specifically talking resumption. It might also be denominated a scheme to reach specie payments without specie. It is admitted, by even resumptionist journals, that a move of this character would force the National banks to promptly send their notes to Washington to be redeemed in greenbacks, before they are withdrawn. Thus $350,000,000 of our currency would be promptly withdrawn with a haste that would be absolutely ruinous to business. As it is there is an average deposit in the United States Treasury of $25,000,000 for the retirement of an equal amount of bank notes. The Chicago *Tribune*, the most rabid resumptionist journal we receive, says of this: "The rapid retirancy of $700,000,000 of currency can have but one effect. It will of necessity suspend all loans and discounts; will suspend the borrowing of money; will occasion wide-spread distrust and alarm, stop all industrial production, and lead to universal destruction and ruin. This result will be even more terrible, because wholly unnecessary. We sympathize fully with all movements to dispense with the greenbacks; we think their continuance as a legal-tender a perpetual obstacle in the way of a return to specie values; we have no objection to their eventual retirement and extinction, but before they are retired let us have some provision made for the currency of the future."

The *Tribune's* idea of the "currency of the future" is banks, established on private capital, which, in view of the present condition of the country, is to propose moonshine in place of substantial reality. Now we have the government and its credit as a basis for currency; then we would have individual credit. The question, however, is less through what channel we shall develop currency, than it is, how can the plan proposed be made to help on specie payments? It is not pretended for a moment that the four per cent. bonds will unlock specie,—only that they can be used to get rid of greenbacks. Let us suppose this scheme to work. First the national bank notes are redeemed in greenbacks, and these in return in bonds,—what then? We are told that the law of supply and demand will bring us gold. All who reason this forget two things. 1. That the stronger law of necessity will compel us to send abroad enough of gold to pay the interest on our foreign debt. Had we no foreign debt, this specie paying problem would be easy enough; but when we *must* send so much gold abroad yearly, a new element comes into the problem. 2. That the amount of gold our mines produce is not equal to the foreign demand. We have less available gold in the country now than for years before,—simply because our foreign creditors demanded it. If, then, we have not gathered enough gold yearly to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to manage comfortably his interest balances, how shall we, by simply destroying an acceptable currency, suddenly replace it with gold, which is not generally felt through the country to be absolutely necessary?

Silver resumption rests on a totally different fact from gold resumption, and this is generally well known. Owing to the extraordinary production of silver it has fallen in market value, till the standard coin of this country possesses less market value than the greenback. Hence it is perfectly easy to resume with it, because it is not an exportable commodity. But gold has not kept pace in production with its demand, and hence its price is greater. Were our foreign debts payable in silver, we could not have silver resumption; and as they are payable in gold, we are not able to accumulate a sufficient supply of the precious metal to resume with. These are simple, well understood propositions, that do not need argument. Being true, it is utterly absurd for Congress to attempt resumption without considering how to gather up, and retain the necessary amount of gold to support specie payments. The act spoken of merely aims to destroy our present currency, but not to substitute anything in its place.

Involved in this question of resumption are many complex questions that are evidently not understood by the average Congressmen. The impression seems to prevail among them, that we have only to create a currency vacuum, and gold will rush in to supply it. Experience has taught that shin-plasters and wild cat notes are more likely to be brought out. To have gold payments means to prepare rightly for them; and we utter an oft-repeated truism when we say that the first element in this preparation, is the payment of our foreign debt. If a million of our people would each buy a thousand dollar United States bond, now owned abroad, and bring that bond to this country, and put it in his desk, we could resume gold payments very speedily, even though the interest be paid him regularly in gold. Why? Because the gold stays in this country. And until this is done, or our exports regularly exceed in value our imports, sufficiently to pay our interest, we must defer specie payments. We are often cited to the repudiation of Continental money, and specie resumption. Our revolutionary fathers did not owe large amounts abroad; hence the result. So in France after the Franco-German war. France *owned* her debt,—it being scattered among her people. Hence she suspended her specie payments only so long as her gold was in process of transfer to Germany and back. Let us reach this happy position when we shall own our debt, and all will be well. Until then, no visionary schemes will help us out.

KOSSUTH.

Pathetic Words from the Great Hungarian.

In sending to a friend a sprig of cypress to be placed upon Franz Deak's tomb, the venerable patriot, Louis Kossuth, writes in a tone of mingled sadness and stoicism of his own approaching end. He says: "This sighing breath of death whispers in my ear, 'Mind, it is now your turn.' And I answer the voice, 'All right; I am ready.' Yes, it is indeed my turn. Of those who were once in our Fatherland called the Old Guard, few are left since Deak's death; and among the few, with the exception of Sigismund Bernath, I am the oldest. I am but a living statue—a tragical monument of the slandered past in the midst of a desert—nothing more. Well, I am ready! I will go to my place so lightly and silently that my nearest neighbor shall not hear me. And I can assure you that 'the earth will continue to go round and round, nevertheless,' and outside of my own narrow family circle 'no cock will crow for me.' It is a comfort, however, to know that one has given nobody the headache. But I remark, almost too late, that these reflections have lasted too long. I close with this request: Take, I beg, the time to place this cypress bough, symbol of the resurrection, upon Deak's tomb—and without any ado. The wind will perhaps blow it away, or it will be trodden under foot. Never mind. If this cosmical imponderability—this infinitesmal part of the universal soul which by the laws of our physical relations is placed in us, and in consequence the principle of living, thinking beings; if this, after the dissolution of the raw material, retains its personality (which my science makes me hold for impossible because the original element is inextinguishable), and if there exists a connection between the two lives (a natural wish, but hard to believe), that which was once called Franz Deak will understand what the cypress branch says to him from me."

Mrs. Marsh's Dress and Manner.

Speaking of Mrs. Caleb P. Marsh's appearance before Clymer's Committee, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says that "she was accompanied to the committee-room by her husband. The lady is of medium height, and has a light, lithe form. She has quite a handsome face, which has a good deal of expression in it. Her features are small, particularly her mouth. Her hair could hardly have been called white or gray, but rather a cross between the two colors. This gives her the appearance of being older than she is. She wore a black silk dress caught at the neck with a tie of some silk, gauzy material; a black jockey hat with several small feathers on it, and an outer wrap of upon entering the room. She gave her testimony without apparent nervousness, and without any hesitancy. She replied quickly to all interrogatories propounded, and maderather a favorable impression upon the committee." Referring to the same subject the New York *World's* correspondent writes: "The handsome and urbane Mr. Clymer was visibly agitated and a little disconcerted, but he presented the lady to his associates on the committee, who received her in the most courteous manner. She was dressed in a rich black silk, which, when her loose wrapping was removed, showed her petite but shapely figure to fine advantage. She is scarcely past middle age, yet her hair is quite gray. Her features are regular, but the nose and chin are prominent and indicative of firmness, and her black eyes snapped with latent anger as she coolly surveyed the surroundings. There was not the slightest manifestation of timidity about her as she quietly settled back in her chair, and after a glance at the various members of the committee, deliberately awaited their pleasure. Her husband, a quiet-looking little gentleman, with a common-place face and a bald head, seated himself on the opposite side of the room, and appeared scarcely conscious of the presence of any person save his wife. He was fidgetty and nervous, and showed it in every movement, while his wife was as cool and collected as though seated in her own drawing-room."

Those Dickens Children.

An Amboy, Ill., special of the 26th to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: There appeared a letter in the New York *Sun* a few days ago, signed "Eli Perkins," which has thrown our little burg into quite a ferment. The purport of the letter was that the children of A. W. Dickens, brother of Charles Dickens, the great author, were near here on a farm, and in a very destitute condition, and only kept from the poor house by public charity. The whole letter is as far from the truth as can be. The facts of the case are these: When A. W. Dickens died there was some property left, which was managed by his widow until her death, when there was a guardian appointed for the three children. Mr. Charles Dickens sent them fifty pounds sterling a year until his death. About that time their guardian wished to move, and Mr. Henry Keeling, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, was appointed guardian of the two youngest children by the Circuit Court, and the oldest removed to Freeport, Ill. The two yet living here are attending school, and seem to be as happy as can be under the circumstances. They are so far removed from the poor house as $1,700 apiece can make them, which amount was turned over to Mr. Keeling by the court.

A Big Bonanza.

A prudent and musical family in the East End have one furnished room which rents at $4 a week. It has earned them $984 since April 1, 1875, which is a very handsome revenue, even after deducting the cost of advertisements. The *modus operandi* is very simple. The victim, or victims (for there is no objection to children), come, see, and are conquered, take the room, pay a week's rent in advance, and move in their things. In the evening, just as they are going to bed, the head of the house gets out his French horn, his sons produce their trusty flageolet and violin, one sister plays the piano, and the other three sing, and they have a little Gilmore jubilee all to themselves. Early next morning the victim comes down stairs, looking as if he might have slept better than he did, and says that he don't think the room will suit. "It is very pleasant, and comfortable, and all that," he says, "but it is a little too far away from my place of business," and so he gets an expressman and removes his traps. Then the head of the family smiles blandly and goes down to the GAZETTE office and puts in another "To Let—Room," and by noon next day he has lot his room again.

Counting "Railroad Speed."

Travellers on railroads are often desirous of knowing the speed at which they are moving, and, as a general thing, are not aware that with the aid of a watch they may easily do so, even when mile posts are not placed along the track. This may be done, says the *Scientific Press*, by simply counting the number of rails which are passed over in any given minute. On the best laid roads the hammering sounds made by the wheels in passing from one rail to another is quite audible, and may be easily noted on whichever side of the car the observer is sitting. All rails are either twenty-four or thirty feet long—the length may be easily ascertained by pacing or measuring with a pocket rule at any station where the train stops. Then by counting the number of rails passed in thirty or sixty seconds, the speed of travel may be calculated by any passenger. When a train moves 14.67 feet a second, it is traveling at the rate of ten miles an hour, or a mile in six minutes.

Back Pay.

Some years ago a certain Detroiter settled a debt by giving his note of hand. The holder tried for two years to collect it, and then filed it away. The other day he had an opportunity to work it off on an innocent party, and shortly after so doing he encountered the maker of the note and said:

"Now you'll have to come to time! I've sold that note of yours!"

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, I have; got it off on a man for $7."

"See here; Tom," said the debtor in a pleading voice. "if you got $7 for that $40 note against me, and yet won't give me $2, I'll never do another favor for you in my life!"

A LONG SEARCH FOR A WIFE.

A Man who Crossed the Ocean Three Times to Find his Faithless Spouse.

In July, 1874, John Pearson, a miner, of Manor Station, Pennsylvania, sailed for England, his native country, taking with him a daughter seven years old, and intending after arranging his business in England to send for his wife Martha, and another little daughter who remained with her mother in Pennsylvania, to meet him there. When Mr. Pearson arrived in England he twice wrote for his wife to meet him there, but received no reply, and she did not come. Alarmed, he then returned to this country but found his house deserted. His former neighbors at Manor Station told him that his wife went away about a month after he sailed, saying that she was going to meet her husband.

Pearson could find no traces of her in this country, and he returned to England and traveled through England, Scotland, and Wales in search of his lost wife and child. Unsuccessful, he sailed again for this country and searched more carefully in the towns of Pennsylvania. At Harrisburg he ascertained that William Kehoe, who had boarded with him at Manor Station before he went to England, had met Mrs. Pearson at Jack's hotel in August, 1874, and gone away with her. Before making this discovery Pearson had entertained no suspicion that his wife had eloped, because she had always lived happily with him. Determined to find his faithless wife and her lover, he then put the case in the hands of Chief of Police Hoopes, of Harrisburg. It was discovered by the detectives that Kehoe had an aunt living in Hudson, New York, and last December Chief of Police Snyder, of New York city was furnished with photographs of Kehoe and Mrs. Pearson, and requested to search for them. He soon got on the track of the guilty couple, and found that they had been living in and near Hudson, as husband and wife. Kehoe had been employed as a quarryman, and while living in the suburbs last November Mrs. Pearson's daughter, four years old, was accidentally burned to death. They had afterward come to Hudson, and resided in Strawberry alley.

Last Saturday Mr. Pearson arrived at Hudson, and with the officers went to meet his wife, who was found washing at the Waldron House. She was brought unsuspecting into the hotel parlor and confronted with her husband. The wife sank upon her knees and with upraised hands and lips white as snow fervently begged of forgiveness. Their trifling difficulties were talked over, a proper understanding was had, and it was there agreed that the past should never be reviewed. Mrs. Pearson promised to be a faithful wife and agreed to return to her former home. She rolled down her sleeves, repaired to her late place of abode, donned her silk dress, left Kehoe to attend to the chores, and departed with her child and husband by the 11:30 train Saturday evening for Harrisburg, by way of New York, a happier woman than she has been for two years past.

Historic Chairs in the Senate Chamber.

Many of the seats occupied by grave and reverend United States Senators have an interesting history which is known by but few, and to none better than the veteran Captain Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, who has seen forty-five years of service in his present position. Captain Bassett, who is a general favorite with the Senators, retains many cherished reminiscences of great men who have passed away and who formerly occupied seats in the Senate. Among these are Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Thos. Benton and Stephen A. Douglas. The chairs and desks of these distinguished men are still in use in the Senate, for it is a notable fact that, while the furniture of the House of Representatives is frequently changed, that of the Senate, with the exception of the carpet, remains substantially as it was half a century ago. It is true that when a new State has been admitted, new chairs and desks have been made for the incoming Senators, but they have been invariably fashioned after the old model. Some of the old chairs have also been re-upholstered, but most of them have never been repaired, being apparently as good to-day as they were when first placed in the Chamber. The chairs and desks of Cass, Calhoun, Webster, Clay, Douglas and Benton, as has been said, still remain in the Senate Chamber, and are in daily use, but exactly which they are or who occupies them at present, Captain Bassett declines to tell, for the reason that if the fact was known relic hunters would soon mutilate them beyond recognition. Many of these chairs and desks have been changed as regards location, but the Captain has made a mental note of every change, and could, if he desired, point them out at once. It is known, however, that Mr. Ferry's seat on the floor is the same as that formerly occupied by Senator Sumner.

The Club Broken Up.

A Leap Year Club was formed up in the West Division, says the Chicago *Tribune*, at Christmas time, whose nine members (who were all of the sex that wear stolen hair, and call things "nice?") were solemnly pledged to forward each other's matrimonial aspirations by all means in their power. Matters went along swimmingly, though at times one member would say that another member was just as mean as she could be, until about three weeks ago, when one member besought another by her oath of office to aid her in securing as her partner for life a perfect love of a fellow with the darlingest mustache and such a pair of eyes. The traitress agreed to do her duty in the premises, but proved recreant to her trust, and the first thing the other member knew she got cards for the wedding of the perfect love of a fellow and the perjured one. She went round to pay a visit of congratulation to the traitress, and the result is that the Leap Year Club is broken up and the traitress' wedding is postponed till her face heals up and she can grow a new crop of hair.

The Dancer's Musician.

A European correspondent thus writes of Strauss, the composer of dance music: "He is as nervous as a composer as he is a director. Clad in a velvet costume, with patent leather boots reaching to his knees, with eyes aflame, and in a fit of desperation, he goes striding through the house like a maniac. If inspiration does not come to him in the salon, he clutches his papers and goes to his bed-room or to his wife's boudoir. Sometimes the waltz begun in the parlor is finished in the kitchen. Frau Strauss, who appreciates and understands her John's habits, has half a dozen pianos scattered through the house, and in each room a table with writing materials, so that, in whatever nook her Herr finds himself, he is quite at home. It was only through her influence that he was induced to undertake a dramatic work."

SECRETARY ROBESON'S statement that ex-Secretary McCulloch turned over his whole private fortune, amounting to $150,000, to the Government, bankrupting himself to help to pay the indebtedness of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., is contradicted in the Cincinnati *Gazette* by ex-Secretary's son, Mr. Charles McCulloch, President of the Hamilton Bank at Fort Wayne, Ind. At the time of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., their foreign house, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., owed the Government nearly $1,000,000. The failure took place while Mr. McCulloch was on his way from London to this country. On his arrival he at once turned all the accounts his firm held against Jay Cooke & Co. over to the Secretary of the Navy, and also pledged his personal estate. Mr. McCulloch's firm had also purchased large quantities of railroad iron for this market. This was also given to the Secretary as security. Large amounts of this have been sold and applied toward a liquidation of the debt due the Government. With the amounts derived by the decree of the Supreme Court from the estates of Jay Cooke & Co., and from the sales of railroad iron, the whole indebtedness will soon be paid in full, without involving the private estate of McCulloch. The delay in settlement has been caused by litigations. As Hugh McCulloch is in England, his son is probably the only person in this country who can give that gentleman's version of the story. He claims that the above are the bottom facts, and also that his father's credit is as good now as it ever was.

"YES," he said, dreamily, "we grope in darkness now. We stand on the verge of infinity but try in vain to bridge it with the soul-yearnings that possess us." "Yes," she remarked, "that reminds me; I wish you'd leave one of your old night shirts out for a pattern."

—The Papal Government has again protested against the article of the Spanish Constitution granting religious toleration, though with many restrictions. This does not satisfy His Holiness, for in the words of protest "the article violates the right of Catholicism, and annuls the concordat. The church is not likely to get what it wants, but the Alphonsist Government will do as much as it can to conciliate the clergy.

—A bill to re-enact the law allowing students to vote at the places they are attending school has been passed by the Ohio Legislature.

THE DAYS WHEN WE WERE YOUNG.

How happy, in the days of youth,
Roll'd every hour away;
When our hearts were light, and faces bright,
And all the world was gay—
When every chord within each breast
To love and joy was strung;
Oh! all was hope and happiness
In the days when we were young!

And sweet the flowers that deck'd our path
All Nature's face look'd fair;
Where'er abroad the world we trod,
What lovely things were there,
While o'er each view the gorgeous hue
Fair fancy ever flung;
Oh! all was bright and beautiful
In the days when we were young.

Then Friendship sweeter far than all,
We thought could ne'er decay,
Nor friends beloved, who faithful proved,
Would ever pass away.
Their voice was music to our ears,
Upon their smiles we hung,
Oh! all the love and tender ties
Of the days when we were young!

But years roll'd on, and ah, how soon
Our brow by grief was shaded;
Each vision bright fled from our sight,
And in the distance faded;
To teach us, what our hearts have learned
By Disappointment wrung—
Life's joys decay and pass away
Like the days when we were young
—*Louis H. Lange.*

—The weekly statements of the associated banks of this city begin to show some considerable changes as compared with a year and two years ago. The loans last week were $261,000,000, against $279,000,000 in 1875 and $251,000,000 in 1874, being a decrease of $30,000,000 in two years. The deposits were $214,000,000, against $215,000,000 in 1875 and $240,000,000 in 1874, being a decrease of $26,000,000 in the two years. The circulation was $16,000,000, against $21,500,000 in 1875 and $27,000,000 in 1874, being a decrease of $11,000,000 in the two years. The legal tender reserve was $44,000,000, against $52,000,000 in 1875 and $60,000,000 in 1874, being a decrease of $16,000,000 in the two years. The last is a decline of more than twenty-six per cent., and may be taken as an indication that money will be dearer to borrow next Autumn than it has been for two seasons past. The specie average is more than double what it was a year ago, the exports so far being but little, if at all, in excess of the arrivals from California and Nevada, and the Treasury paying out for bonds and interest nearly as much as it takes in from Customs.—*New York Times.*

—The proposition urged by the Wine and Spirit Trade Society to reduce the present tax on whisky has caused a feeling of uncertainly among distillers and liquor dealers, and in consequence the production of spirits has materially fallen off. The stock in bond is being rapidly reduced, owners being anxious to work it off before the apprehended reduction is made. Fearing this alarm will interfere with the revenue receipts by temporarily suspending distillation, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has written a letter to the Committee on Ways and Means protesting against any change being made in the present tax on whisky, and suggesting that a resolution be passed declaring that no change will be made during the present session.

—The French ladies adopted the fashion of wearing small stuffed birds in their hats. The fashion spread to all the civilized world. The stock of small birds began to give out and larger ones were used. Sparrows and wrens suffered and whole families became almost extinct. Insects began to flourish and crops were destroyed. Austria and Italy made a treaty for the mutual protection of small birds, and both countries passed laws to carry out the treaty. France mourns the loss of her humming birds. In one year more than a hundred thousand were killed in one Department. It is suggested that the tropical regions be invaded to procure birds of rich plumage. Africa, Central America, the Amazon region, and Mexico would furnish an unfailing supply.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.
b64

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT.
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
d48
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS!
LARGE STOCK,
CHOICE STYLES.
Henry Smith & Son's
Tailoring Establishment,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

Bankrupt Sale.
PRICES VERY LOW.
Pickles in Bottles and Barrels.
Sauer Kraut,
Celebrated Sauces and Catsups,
Platform Spring Wagons,
Warehouse Trucks,
Boilers, Engine and Elevator,
Vinegar, Generators,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.
167 & 169 SECOND AVENUE.
c66

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country.
ap1;p97

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
A new and complete stock of Spring Dress Goods at very attractive prices.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
Large assortment Striped Dress Goods.
AT 12 1-2 and 15 CENTS,
Extra quality in New Spring Plaids, double-faced—a bargain.
AT 18 3-4 CENTS,
A very fine line of New Plaids—latest effects and colorings.
AT 37 1-2 and 44 CENTS,
New Silk Poplins, shades for Spring—worth nearly double.
AT 50c to $1.00,
A very desirable line of New Spring Dress Good, in a very large variety of fabrics—extra good value.
COLORED ALPACA.
A choice assortment of Colored Alpacas, double-faced, warranted to wash without shrinking or fading—all the new shades.
ALPACA and MOHAIR.
Complete assortment of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, superior value, from 18¾c to 87½c.
75c to $4.50 PER YARD,
Extra good value in Black Dress Silks.
A VERY SELECT
And choice assortment of New Light and Mourning Check Silks, New Light and Mourning Stripe Silks, Fancy Colored Silks.
BARGAINS IN
Jeans, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., for Men and Boys' wear.

HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full ¾ yard, in new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
BARGAINS IN HUCK TOWELS.
One lot at $3 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
One lot at $3.50 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
One lot at $4.75 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled.
Unbleached Turkish Bath Towels.
Heavy Barnsley and Plain Crash Towellings.
Barred and Plain Linen Glass Cloths.
Turkish Wash Cloths.
Marseilles Bed Spreads.
Antique, Applique and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Mats, Square, Oblong, Round and Oval, in all sizes.
Plain Toilet Sets.
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams.
Applique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.

NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING
In Every Department of Our
Retail Stores.
Feb. 24th, '76.
COCHRAN, M'LEAN & CO.
BROADWAY,
Grand and Crosby Streets,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Woolens, Hosiery, &c., &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.

1776. MUSIC BOOKS. 1876.
CENTENNIAL COLLECTION
OF
NATIONAL SONGS.
All the prominent National Songs, in an elegant collection, well harmonized, and with piano (or organ) accompaniment. Every American needs a copy of such a book as this, and the Songs are the best of all songs for use in this Centennial year:
CONTENTS:
Keller's American Hymn
Hail Columbia.
Star Spangled Banner,
Our Flag is There.
Red, White and Blue,
Yankee Doodle,
To thee, O Country.
Columbia the Gem,
Watch on the Rhine.
Fatherland, German.
Wearing of the Green.
St. Patrick's Day.
Russian National Hymn.
God Save the Queen.
Rule Britania.
Roast Beef of Old England.
Men of Harlech, Welsh.
Partant pour Syrie.
Marseilles Hymn.
Garibaldi Hymn.
King Oscar, Swedish.
Campbell's are Comin'.
Bruce's Address.
King Christian, Danish.
Spanish National Hymn.
Austrian " "
Price in Cloth, 75 cents; Boards, 50 cents; Paper, 40 cents. Mailed, post-free, for above price.
MUSIC
Appropriate to the year will be found in "American Tune Book," ($1.50), in "Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Tunes," Tourjee's Centennial Collection, (40c), and in Sheet Music, Martha Washington Quadrilles, Centennial March, &c., &c.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surfaces, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)
JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29,
AT
SEMPLE'S,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
LADIES' AND MISSES'
Plain, tucked and embroidered Chemise, plain, tucked and embroidered Drawers, plain, tucked and embroidered Night-gowns.
Ladies' and Misses'
Plain, tucked and embroidered White Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered White Waists, plain, tucked and embroidered Fancy Waists.
Ladies' and Misses'
Fancy colored and striped Skirts, Merino and Gauze Underwear, Dressing Sacques in all grades.
INFANTS'
Plain, tucked and embroidered Robes, plain, tucked and embroidered Dresses, plain and embroidered Merino Shawls.
INFANTS'
Plain and embroidered Flannel Shawls, white and colored Mer

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1876. }

So far as weather can affect a financial market, already dull, it exerted its influence yesterday. The storm suppressed whatever tendencies to activity might have displayed themselves in local finances. The streets were in so unpleasant a state that all who could defer business that would take them abroad did so. If the state of the country roads could be made worse, the recent weather will have that effect. The applications for loans were scanty and unimportant. Collections are still poor, and make necessary some borrowing by city business men. The offerings of paper from these sources are insufficient to keep the funds of the banks in use. These instittutions consequently see their surplus of idle funds increasing. This is a familiar spectacle at this time of the year, and excites no special remark. We still hear hopeful expressions as to business activity after April 1st. There is more activity in renting, and a few sales of improved real estate are reported. Still we have but little market, and not much that is encouraging in the direction of real estate.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	114
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾
" 1864, all called	—
" 1865	119¾
" 1865	119
5-20's 1867	121¾
RAILWAYS.	
N. Y. Cen	113
Erie	19⅜
L. S	101
M. C. & I. C	11
St. Paul	42¼
Do. Pref	69¼
Michigan Southern	96¾
Do. Central	61
North Western...Com	43
Do. Pref	62½
Rock Island	110¼
Clev., C. & Col	35
Pacific Mail	20¾
Western Union	89½

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P., R. & R.	48¾
Reading (8)	50½
U. Cos. or N. J. (B)	127
Oil Creek & Alleg.	74¼
Lehigh Valley (8)	62
A., V. & R. Incons	84

NEW YORK, March 28, 1876.

Money 3@4; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $462,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $96,000. The clearings were $30,000,000. Sterling was steady at 487@490. Gold advanced from 113¾ to 114¼, and closed at 114. The carrying rates were 1 to 3. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. State securities were dull. Stocks opened weak and declined ¼ to 1⅞ per cent., the latter St. Paul preferred. Hannibal & St. Joe common declined 1¾. After midday the general market recovered somewhat, led by Pacific Mail. During the last hour stocks were irregular, feverish, and in the main considerable lower than at the opening. Hannibal & St. Joe rose from 15¾ to 16¾. Western Union, Rock Island and Pacific Mail were steady.

It is said that German financiers are about organizing a bank here with a capital of ten millions.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 171,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwests, 14,000 St. Pauls, 52,000 Erie, and 12,000 Lake Shore.

Governments—United States Coupons, 1881, 122⅜; 5-20s '65, 113⅝; do. '65, new, 119; do. '67, 121½; do. '68, 122⅝; new 5s, 119½; 10-40s, 117⅝; do. coupons, 119; currency 6s, 126¼.

State Bonds—Tennessees, old, 42; do. new, 39; Virginia new, 35; do. old, 35; Missouri 6s, 100.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph, 68; Pacific Mail, 20⅝; Adams Express, 107½; Fargo Express, 85½; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 69¾; New York Central, 113; Erie, 19¾; do. preferred, 36; Harlem, 140; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 61½; Lake Shore, 90; Union Pacific, 62; Illinois Central, 100¾; Pittsburgh, 96½; Northwestern common, 41½; do. preferred, 62½; New Jersey Central, 106¾; Rock Island, 110¼; St. Paul, 42¼; do. preferred, 69¼; Toledo & Wabash, 9¾; do. preferred, 24¼; Fort Wayne, 102¼; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do. preferred, 119½; Ohio & Mississippi, 19¾; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 18; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 16¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 19; Central Pacific, 107½; Union, 104¾; grain, 102¾; Maripposa, 8¾; do. preferred, 8¾; Panama, 30; Missouri Pacific, 13¾.

LONDON, March 28.—There is little doing in the Stock Exchange, the regular fortnightly settlement, which began to-day, claiming the principal attention. Foreign securities are flat, with a pressure to sell, and rates for the continuation of contracts over the settlement are rather onerous. No failures have been announced in the house thus far, but the stoppages of one onside speculator is reported, with considerable liabilities. It is not probable that the settlement will be completed without trouble, but no important suspensions are anticipated. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £43,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 2⅝@3, being ¼@⅝ below the Bank of England. Consols, 94 3-16; 5-20s '65, 105¾; do '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 104; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 29.

PARIS, March 28.—Rentes 66f 50c.

FRANKFORT, March 28.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 28, 1876. }

The weather continues unfavorable weather for out door business, and the roads are reported worse now than they have been yet, there having been so much rain, snow, and freezing recently. Complaint is being made in all quarters of bad roads, and there is no question but general business is restricted very much in consequence; furthermore, we need not look for many orders from the country, until the roads dry up. There is nothing new to report in the markets excepting that Butter, under the influence of increased receipts, is easier.

APPLES—Sales in a regular way at $5.50@5.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Show no improvement whatever. Held at $1.10@1.15, but sales have been reported at still lower prices. The stocks are so large that a decided disposition to accept any reasonable price.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market is easier, the receipts during the past two days have been quite large, although prices, as compared with yesterday, have undergone no quotable lchange; sales of choice to choice rolls at 33@36, and choice print at 42@43c.

CHEESE—The supply is becoming light, and the market is firm but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13¼@14c; do New York, 14½@15c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and held firmly at full prices—$3@3.25 ₱ bbl, an advance of $1@1.50 ₱ bbl since the first of the year.

DRIED FRUIT—The movement is light and confined to small lots only. Apples 9 to 10c ₱ lb for fair to prime and 11c ₱ lb. for choice. Peaches, 11½@12½c for prime to choice halves. Blackberries dull at 12@12½c. Pitted Cherries unchanged, 25@25c. Raspberries, 30c ₱ pound.

EGGS—The market is firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts, and dealers anticipate an increased demand in consequence of the near approach of Easter; we continue to quote at 14@15c.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flour $6.25@6.75; the outside figure for choice Minnesota and red winters, $6.50@7; amber, $7@7.50; Rye Flour, $4.75@5. Buckwheat Flour, $3@3.50 ₱ ₱.

GROCERIES—The general position of the grocery trade remains substantially as noted in our last; the leading articles present no new or important features deserving of special notice.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¼	Louisiana	5¾@6½

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard A	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Cr	9¾
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8@9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, 1b pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22@23	R. Rio, loose	25½
Good Rio	20½@21½	Roasted Java,	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

GRAIN—There is a fair local demand for Wheat, mostly from country millers; no change in prices; fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red, $1.30@1.35; do Michigan white, $1.42@1.45. The receipts of Oats continue light, but the supply is ample to meet the demand which is also light; mixed Penna. and Ohio, 39@40c; do white, 41½@42½. Sales of white reported one car at 41½; and another at 42½. Shelled Corn continues very scarce and prices are tending upward; quotable at 55@56c, on track, according to quality. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80@82c.

HAY—Baled is in light supply and firm at the recent advance; timothy, on wharf and track, $17a 20.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4.00 ₱ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

MILL FEED—Bran is firm, in light supply and a shade higher; $15.50@16.50 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality. At this time last year Bran was selling at $24@25 ₱ ton.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is coming forward freely and prices are lower; we now quote at $1.a1.10 ₱ gall Jug. Maple Sugar, 10@11c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1.75@2 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets very dull; $1.90@2.30 ₱ bu.

POTATOES—Market steady at 35@37c ₱ bu. on track, and 40@45c out of store.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair jobbing trade, and prices are reported firm, but unchanged. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The fact is now clearly established that we have a decrease of over one million of hogs marketed during the packing season, and an increase of 20 ₱ cent. in exports of meats, also in barrel pork of 15 ₱ cent. (Lard having fallen off 20 per cent, but recently lessened by the large exports), it is not an unreasonable supposition that the trade will realize fair profits on their investments.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Short Cut "	23.75
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per bl	14½
R'ham Bacon, S. C.	13½	Do, half barrels	15
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	13	Do, buckets	15½
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	85	Do, 3 lb caddies	17
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do, 3 lb pails	17½
Rib Sides	—	Do, 5 lb do	17¼
Short Rib Sides	13¾	Do, 6 lb do	17
Clear Sides	13¾	Ham Sausage	9
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.75	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$1.90
Family Mess Pork	22.75	Do. do. ½ bbls	3.75
		Do. do. bbls	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed is scarce and active at $10a 10.25 ₱ bushel, with very light offerings. Timothy moved slowly at $2.60a2.65, with some lots reported at a shade lower prices.

TALLOW—Steady at 8½c for country, and 9@9¼ for best city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 28, 1876. }

The Crude market was reported weaker, and, as compared with Monday, more lower. Conduit and United quoted at $1.07½; Union, 1.05; outside lines, $1.07½@1.; immediate shipment, $2.37½; barge oil—delivered here—$2.37½ Refined is quiet but steady, with no quotable change in prices; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 14½; Baltimore, 14½; on cars here 11¾. Some refiners have started up within the past few days, having concluded to work up some of their old Valley Road freight bills, but it is said that even with these they can scarcely hold their own.

The Barrel market continues quite and unchanged; consignees, 1.10; jobbers, $1.20.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A., V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Keystone P. Co	Penn o w	80
Craig	Empire o w	160
Craig	Citizens o w	462
Total		700

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co	1,353
J. A. McKee & Sons	Do	100
Lockhart & Frew	Do	1,436
Hodgdon Bros	Do	400
Total		3,789

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
MARCH 28, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens O W	John S. Davis	400
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	104
Livingston Bros	Do	52
Total		606

Wool in New York.

We find simply a repetition of the old story on this market, a general complaining of the dull condition of trade and the poor prices, being the main features. The inquiry is confined almost exclusively to small and irregular parcels, such as may be wanted for some early necessity, and it seems difficult to name an offer attractive enough to induce buyers to anticipate their wants. Stocks are moderate, probably smaller than usual even for this season of the year, yet they are quite sufficient for the present outlet, and owners in many cases are daily becoming more anxious to close out. No one of course seems to force in attempting to realize on a market like the present one, but samples are freely shown, and where customers can give good security they are likely to be met on easy terms. Manufacturers who have been in attendance of late are still complaining of a very blue condition of affairs over the goods market, and the entire absence of anything to warrant them in handling material in contemplation of wants to come. Foreign wools are not very plenty at the moment, but are also in limited demand. Several parcels are nearly due, it is said, the largest proportion of which go direct to manufacturers. We understand that the Californians are talking pretty high on their new spring clip, and much above anything Eastern buyers are likely to pay. There is not enough stock offering as yet to make a market, but one small burry lot was sold at 18a19c, gold. As this is about all that could be obtained in Currency here, the margin for profit is somewhat difficult to discover. A failure has taken place in the trade, supposed to be small.

Sales for the week embrace 19,600 pounds No. 1 Ohio 3,000 double extra do, 48c; 8,000 pounds extra, 43a46c; 16,600 pounds extra, 40a44c; 3,000 pounds choice Fleece, etc.—*Bulletin.*

Chicago Seed Market.

There was a fair demand for timothy, and good lots commanded a shade easier prices. The sales were reported at $1.90@2 per bushel, and choice lots

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 16,000.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, $1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its special merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its market reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant, and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at ONCE FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are partly cloudy and clearing weather, with lower temperature than on Tuesday, rising barometer, and northerly to westerly winds.

Special Elections.

A special election for a member of Select Council was held in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, yesterday. The candidates were A. J. Chambers and J. F. Beilstein. The result was in favor of Mr. Chambers, by a small majority.

An election was held in the Eleventh ward to fill a vacancy in the Common Council representation occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Kerr. The candidates were W. S. Reno, who received 83 votes and James G. Wilson around whose standard thirty-seven freemen rallied. Mr. Reno, accordingly carried off the prize.

MORTALITY LIST.

Death Rate in the City Last Week.

There were forty-nine deaths in the city last week, four of which were caused by smallpox and six by consumption. The causes were as follows: Alcoholism, 1; angina pectoris, 1; softening of brain, 1; bronchitis, 3; cancer, of breast, 1; cancer, not stated, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 2; chorea, 1; diphtheritis, 2; debility 1; diarrhea, 1; dysentary, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; fracture of femur, 1; disease of heart, disease not specified, 1; heart, hypertrophy, 1; heart, valvular disease, 1; hepatitis, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 2; meningitis, 1; old age, 2; premature birth, 1; 2; purpura, 1; pneumonitis, 1; peritonitis, 1; small-pox, 4; suicide, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 49. White 46, colored 3; males 28, females 26; married 14, single 20, widows 4, and not stated 1. Under 1 year, 10; from 1 to 2 years, 2; from 2 to 5 years, 5; from 5 to 10 years, 1; from 15 to 20 years, 6; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 4; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 3; from 60 to 70 years, 6; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 90 to 100 years, 2.

Nineteen cases of infectious disease were reported during the week, of which 14 were small-pox, 3 scarlet fever and 2 diptheria.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Contract Re-let—Too Much Water Near Collins Avenue—The Pest House.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon A statement from Mr. Kuhn, of East Liberty, that owing to the improvement of Collins avenue, the lots and cellars in that vicinity are continually covered and filled with water thereby causing many cases of typhoid fever, was referred to the Sanitary Committee. This statement was confirmed by Inspector Lawson. At the last meeting the contract for doing the miscellaneous printing of the Board for 1876 was awarded to Moore, Nesbit & Co. It having been learned since that they were not the lowest bidders, a number of items having been omitted in their bid, the contract was re-let to W. L. Walker, the next lowest bidder, his figures being $89.16. The salary of the two nurses in the small-pox hospital, which was ordered to be up to a dollar per day and frequently through the night, was increased from $30 to $40 per month. The Board decided to meet again next Tuesday to receive reports from the Sub-Committee of the Hospital Committee. Inasmuch as that institution contains quite a number of small-pox patients, the unprofessional members of the Board will not violate the dictates of prudence by getting in too close proximity to it. Mr. Siagle will make the reception speech in behalf of the Board. He will commanding position on a distant rail fence, from which a full view of the institution can be obtained. This action is prompted by a belief that in such a case as this it is eminently proper to strictly observe the truthful remark of the poet that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Dr. Asdale, from a position on the veranda, will deliver the presentation speech, the following which he will read Washington's farewell address.

After ordering the payment of a number of bills, and warrants for officers, the Board adjourned.

BRE VITIES.

Paragraphic Penedlings of Passing Events.

····Strawberries were for sale in the Allegheny market yesterday. One dollar a quart—buyer's option.

····The Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last night, but transacted no business of public interest.

····Hon. Geter C. Shilde, of this city, has taken the place of Hon. J. L. Graff on the Legislative Investigating Committee.

····The hearing on the appeal from the decision of Mayor Lyon in the case of Fannie Robertson has been postponed until Saturday.

····The rear door of Watt, Lang & Co.'s grocery store, on Liberty street, was found open by Lieutenant Hager on Monday night.

····The workmen in the Allegheny Park nurseries have constructed a number of rustic bird houses of artistic design, which are to be put up in the Park.

····Joseph Rupert, charged with passing a bill raised from one to ten dollars, had a hearing yesterday afternoon before U. S. Commissioner McCandless, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial in court.

····The McKeesport authorities claim that the recent imprisonment of Conrad Virok, an old man, for non-payment of taxes, was justifiable, and that he was fully able to meet the amounts assessed against him.

····Miss Jean Wallace, Miss Josie Smith, Miss Colville, Miss Hyde, Miss Carter, Mrs. Tetedoux and Messrs Zimmerman, Colville, Ferguson and Boehme will participate in the concert to be given in May by the Gounod Club.

····John Klopper, a butcher, residing in Allegheny, was thrown from a buggy on Spring Garden avenue yesterday morning. He struck the curbstone with his head, and was so badly injured that he had to be carried home. Drs. Thorn and Shillito dressed his wounds.

····The Monongahela Presbytery of the U. P. Church met yesterday at Mansfield. An interesting feature of the occasion was the installation of Rev. Mr. Hatch as minister of the U. P. church at that place. The pastoral charge was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Knox, of this city.

····A conference, for what purpose we did not learn, was held at Uniontown yesterday between John King, Jr.; G. O'Hara and J. Guilford, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and A. J. Cassatt, George P. Roberts, G. Clinton Gardner, Frank Thomson and Superintendent Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

····The Robert Liddell base ball club, junior champions of last year, has organized for this season as follows: A. Moorhead, catcher; J. Wilson, pitcher; T. H. Robinson, short stop; A. Beck, first base; T. McCallum, second base; R. Bowers, third base; D. Young, left field; W. McKelvy, right field; J. Metzgar, right short stop.

····Henry Zeringer, the Alleghenian who it was supposed had been buried under the ruins of the big fire on Penn avenue, turned up last night much to the joy of his sorrow stricken family. He was hit on the head by a number of falling bricks at the fire, and though with a head very considerably cut and bruised he managed to make his way to the house of a relative in Pittsburgh where he received attention. He refused to allow them to notify his family, as he feared it would excite them too much, and so he waited to "Carry the News to Mary" himself. His injuries, though painful, are not serious.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

Home Again.

Miss L. B. Flannery has just arrived home from New York, where she has been purchasing one of the finest lots of Spring and summer goods that ever came to this city. Ladies will do well to give this establishment a call. Remember the number—87 Market street.

THE AMORPHOUS INQUIRY.

The Legislative Investigation into Municipal Affairs Resumed—Some Additional Information About that $76,000—Trying to Turn the Tables on Mayor McCarthy—Appearance of Councilman Metteesburg and His Little Box.

The Legislative Committee resumed their investigation yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The lobby was quite crowded by citizens. The recusant witness, was present in the audience. The committee was represented by Messrs. Carson, Swan, Shidle and Minor. Business did not begin until nearly 11 o'clock.

MORE ABOUT THAT $76,000.

The first witness was W. W. Young, President of the Lawrence Savings Bank, who testified: I stated at the last meeting here that I never saw a water bond; in October, 1873, we borrowed $64,000 in Philadelphia; some time after—when the National Trust Company trouble broke out—we understood the water bonds had been put up as collateral security for our loan; we then lifted our notes and $76,000 in bonds were returned; the bank communicated the fact to the chairman of the Finance Committee; we lost $5,000 or $6,000 by the whole transaction by loss of interest; we learned from John Ross that the water bonds had been hypothecated for our loan; he had come to us and offered to borrow $40,000 or $50,000 for us; we accepted it; gave him our notes and he gave us the money; he didn't tell us then he had up water bonds as collateral; we turned over the bonds to Mr. Swoope.

The Attorney Robb—The bank gave its note for the loan; Ross didn't say that he would put up any security at all for the money; two friends of mine went to Philadelphia and got the bonds from Ross, brought them home, and turned them over to Mr. Swoope; Mr. Swoope was not attorney for our bank; Ross told Judge Ewing, who was attorney for the bank, that water bonds had been put up as collateral for the loan we obtained; our bank had suspended for ten days or so before we got this loan; our bank is an individual liability bank, and represents several millions of dollars; our bank paper ought to be good without any collaterals.

WHAT WM. SMITH DEMANDS.

When this witness left the stand the following communication was read by Attorney Smith:

To the Honorable J. M. Carson, Chairman, and other members of the Legislative Committee of Investigation:

The undersigned, in view of the attacks which have been directly and indirectly made upon his character as a man and a contractor by hostile and interested parties, and which attacks there has been an effort to sustain by the testimony of irresponsible and prejudiced witnesses formerly in his employ, which testimony has, to his great injury, been spread over the country by means of the press, demands from your honorable committee an opportunity thoroughly to vindicate himself, as he firmly believes he can, and to show that in all his dealings with the city of Pittsburgh he has been fair, honest and honorable; and to this end the undersigned insists that your honorable committee shall direct those who have the conduct of this investigation to set forth and specify the charges which they make, and seek to establish against the undersigned, in the matter of his dealings with the city of Pittsburgh—the right of every human being to know who his accusers are and what are the accusations which they bring against him, and he does most emphatically protest against the further examination of irresponsible parties who can only testify from suspicion, rumors or malice.

And, further, that the truth may be known, he insists that your honorable committee shall cause to be brought before you all persons living, whose duty it was as acting for the city, to inspect the water-pipe manufactured by the undersigned, and especially that your honorable committee will take measures to have the pipe manufactured by the undersigned for the city of Pittsburgh, nine-tenths of which is now under water and they couldn't be inspected. Afterward I found out that he was not through bankruptcy.

Mr. Robb—Are you willing to give the names of other persons which appear on the notes?

Mr. Kettenberg—I must decline to do so.

Attorney Smith—Now, didn't you expect to make something out of this box business?

Mr. Kettenberg—I did not.

Chairman Carson—Has your counsel advised you not to give the names of persons or papers here?

Mr. Kettenberg—No, sir.

Chairman Carson—How did you happen to single out Mr. Smith's name in giving him his 10th bond?

Mr. Kettenberg—The reporters who interviewed me asked if Mr. Smith's name was among them.

Attorney Smith—Then it was the pertinacity of the reporter that brought Mr. Smith's name out?

Mr. Kettenberg—I suppose so.

Attorney Smith—Wasn't you disappointed when the attorneys who took charge of the contents of the box said the papers were not worth anything?

Mr. Kettenberg—I was.

Attorney Smith—Are those papers of Mr. Smith's worthless?

Mr. Kettenberg—Don't know that they are. Some of the Smith papers have passed through the banks and are indorsed by Cashier Grier. Think the papers are worth something. First thought the Smith papers were valuable.

This concluded Mr. Kettenberg's examination, and the Committee adjourned until two o'clock.

Mr. James Wilson, a pipe founder, was the first witness sworn after recess. In March, 1873, he had purchased about 1,000 tons of iron at $40.50@ 42.50 per ton. In June, 1874, the same iron was selling for $28@30 per ton. Since then the average price of that kind of iron has been $24@25 per ton.

THE MAYOR'S OPINION ON THE CONTRACT.

Mayor McCarthy was again recalled, and as he took the stand Mr. Robb said that he was sorry to have to take him in instalments. The Mayor replied that he was always ready to answer all questions, and then said: The pipe contract expired by its own limitation in June, 1874. Then iron was low down, and the contract was extended at the old price, that is at 100 per cent. higher than the price of iron then justified, and I considered that a willful waste of the public money, and I can't see much difference between wilfully wasting the money of the people, and stealing it.

Mr. Smith—What was your business when the contract expired?

Mayor—Trading cess-pools.

Mr. Smith—Were you ever in the foundry business?

Mayor—No, sir.

Mr. Smith—What could be saved by making the Mayor's office a salaried office?

Mayor—I don't think a cent could be saved. The city gets all the fines and forfeitures, and the salary of the Mayor is only $5,000.

Mr. Smith—Why did you oppose the movement to make the Mayor's office a salaried one?

Mayor—Because enemies of mine started the movement, and they were joined by the Taxpayers' Union, and as they had made war on me I resolved to fight the rich and accept the consequences, whatever they might be.

A MYSTERIOUS TELEGRAM.

The chairman here handed the Mayor the following dispatch:

"ALTOONA, PA., January 15, 1874.

"*To Major Duff,*

"*Water Extension Rooms, Municipal Hall:*

"Don't give receipt for bonds until have receipt for money. MCCARTHY."

In relation to it the Mayor said he did not know what the dispatch meant. The "McCarthy" may have been meant for him, but he did not remember having written the dispatch. Then the Mayor suggested to the chairman that he should get the original of the dispatch from the Superintendent of the Telegraph Company.

Chairman Carson—Did you appoint Jno. S. Duff as Secretary of the Water Commission?

Mayor—I did not, though I may have nominated him, as I was warmly in his favor. Any more shots? I am ready for them.

Carson—Do you know why J. T. Duff was confined at home by his feigned sickness.

Mayor—I do not. His physician could give a more competent witness.

Carson—Did you in conversation with John T. Duff, late Secretary of the Water Extension Committee, ever negotiate any water bonds either for your own interests, or the interests of the city?

Mayor—Never.

Carson—Do you know of John T. Duff having at any time any papers or bonds in his house pertaining to the Water Extension Committee and to the late Water Commission?

Mayor—No, sir; I do not.

Carson—Why did you leave instructions at his house that if any investigating committee or other committee of persons should come to search his house that the papers or bonds he had then wrapped up in an old piece of carpet or blanket, and stuffed up in the chimney of his house, should be immediately burned to prevent them from falling into the hands of said committee?

Mayor—I can only answer that question by saying that the insinuations sought to be made by it are infamous, and that the man who prepared it is the author of a base falsehood.

Carson—I did not write the question. This list of questions was handed to me by Mr. Smith. Now tell us all you know about that safe bursting affair that occurred just after or while J. T. Duff was confined at home with his feigned sickness.

Mayor—I know nothing whatever about it, and that question is a fit companion for the one that preceded it.

Mr. David D. Bruce interrupted, to ask the Mayor if he had not said that there was a sink of $90,000 in the Smith pipe contract?

Mayor—Yes, sir.

Bruce—Were you not attending to sinks at that time?

Mayor—Yes, sir; and I am now trying to clean out a sink of iniquity.

Chairman Carson here handed the Mayor some fragments of a monthly pay-roll of the Water Committee, of September, 1874, and asked him what he knew about it?

Mayor—I never saw it before. I don't know how it was torn, or why it was torn, or who tore it.

Then the Mayor again requested the Chairman to send for the original of the telegram, saying that he would be extremely pleased to see it, and with this he left the stand.

INTERESTING TO MR. LOWRY.

Mr. A. K. Wade, a mechanical engineer of twenty-five years' experience, was next sworn. He had made a careful study of the Lowry engines, and his calculations give them a capacity of 27,000,000 or 28,000,000 pounds lifting power. He had data of the capacity of other engines, in various quarters of the world, and the average capacity of these engines was from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds lifting power. This weight was lifted one foot high by the consumption of one hundred pounds of coal. The churn device applied to the Allegheny engines, according to the calculations of the witness, caused a loss of 15 per cent. of the water, which amount ran back, without being pumped at all. The Lowry engines would cost a great deal more to build than the other engines. As to the duty, the expense of running them would be great, and unsatisfactory, because no duty, comparatively, could be gotten from them. The witness thought the Lowry engines were constructed in violation of every known mechanical principle. Years ago witness saw an engine, called the Symmes engine, which was built upon precisely the same principle, threw a way as scrap iron. The witness made an estimate of the cost of running the Lowry engines, over and above other and conventional engines, and he had fixed the figure at $100,000 per year.

THAT TELEGRAM AGAIN.

At this point the Mayor again entered the chamber, in company with Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms O'Neill, who had just returned from the telegraph office, and upon the Mayor's request O'Neill testified that he had asked for the original of the telegram, and that the officer in charge of the telegraph office told him that the dispatch presented to the committee was the original telegram.

Then the Mayor said that he was disposed to pronounce the dispatch a forgery; first, because he could conceive of no reason why it should be produced him to indite it, and, second, because the writing on the telegram did not bear the slightest resemblance to his penmanship. In proof of this latter fact, the Mayor submitted specimens of his writing, embraced in the manuscript of his first message.

During the Mayor's statement the Chairman had been examining the dispatch, and when the Mayor had done, Mr. Carson announced that the dispatch was evidently not the original written at Altoona, because it was marked as having been *received* in this city, and, therefore, it was evidently the transcript of the message received from Altoona, and read and written by the operator at this end of the line.

The cross-examination of Mr. Wade was then proceeded with. The witness corrected his statement of money in chief where he had fixed the average of the Bellaville, Ohio, engine at 85,000 pounds lifting power, so that it should read 47,000,000 pounds. This was done upon the witness being shown a report of the superintendent of the Bellaville Water Works, which set the duty of the engines at the latter figures.

The cross-examination of Mr. Wade continued until the hour of adjournment, and when he left the stand Chairman Carson announced that the examination of Mr. Smith and Mr. Lowry that the committee would be ready to hear their summing up to-morrow.

Mr. Bruce, who appeared for Mr. Lowry, asked for more time, as Chairman Carson had implied that inasmuch as the committee did not intend to consider the Lowry question at all, that being irrelevant to the business for which the committee met, the matter of time was not a very important one. Then Mr. Bruce asked that all the testimony pertaining to the Lowry engines be stricken from the records of the committee.

Mr. Carson said he was content to have this done, but the committee would decide upon that question at a meeting this morning at 10 o'clock, and in the meantime it might be considered that the witnesses for rebuttal, on the part of Mr. Smith, would be heard to-day.

Mr. Robb protested against the extension of the testimony pertaining to the Lowry engines, holding the evidence went to show how the money of the people was squandered, in that direction at least.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

At this moment Mayor McCarthy came into the room again, and securing the attention of the committee he said that since his last appearance he had made inquiries into the matter of the dispatch, and the result was that he now believed the dispatch to be all right. On looking over the minutes of a meeting of the Water Committee of January 14th, 1874, he had discovered a motion, passed by the Committee, authorizing the issuance of a receipt for $8,500 to the Controller, for moneys received by him, and by him paid, which he had not seen on the Secretary of the Water Committee. Just at this time the Mayor was on a trip east, and this matter occurring to him, in his anxiety to protect the Secretary—whom he helped to elect—from falling into any errors, he sent a telegram to Altoona, and did send the dispatch cautioning the Secretary against giving his receipt until he had received the money.

Then the Committee adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock

CENTENNIAL EXAMINATION.

They Seem to Have a Back Door Too.

As the reporter was walking along one of the avenues of the city yesterday he came upon the principal of one of the public schools who wore on his face a sort of new expression on his face. To the question if anything was new in his line, the Professor exclaimed: "KETTENBERG TELLS THE BOX STORY. Councilman George W. Kettenberg was next called, and responding, was sworn.

Mr. Robb—You were asked about the Nation Trust Company building lately?

Mr. Kettenberg—One of my hands was.

Mr. Robb—Did he find a box there recently?

Mr. Kettenberg—He did.

Mr. Robb—What was the contents of that box?

Mr. Kettenberg—There were papers, checks, drafts, notes and receipts.

Mr. Robb—Have you had a copy of the contents?

Mr. Kettenberg—I took a memorandum of figures, but not names in particular.

Mr. Robb—Do you remember some of the names?

Attorney Smith objected to the question.

Mr. Robb—Where is that memorandum?

Mr. Kettenberg—At my home. But I do not propose to give the names of persons on the notes, for they might be annoyed, and it would damage their business. So far as the box is concerned, there is nothing in it that concerns the public. It is the property of the bank.

Mr. Robb—Did not water bonds concern the public?

Attorney Smith—You can ask him if there were any water bonds there.

Mr. Robb—Well, was there any water bonds in the box?

Mr. Kettenberg—No, sir.

Mr. Robb—What was the amount of the notes in the box?

Mr. Kettenberg—About $16,000.

Mr. Robb—Were they the notes of good parties and could be collected?

Mr. Kettenberg—I cannot say that now.

Mr. Robb—Weren't there a number of persons interested in the bank went to your place to see the papers?

Mr. Kettenberg—There was.

Mr. Robb—Did any of them take the notes away?

Mr. Kettenberg—No, sir. The whole bundle was handed to John Herron.

Mr. Robb—Did the notes of any of those gentlemen who called there on the papers in the box?

Mr. Kettenberg—No, sir.

Mr. Robb—Was Robert Grier's name on any of them?

Mr. Kettenberg—Yes. But I consider them valueless.

Mr. Robb—Did you see any notes there of Frank Ardary?

Mr. Kettenberg—I did not.

Mr. Robb—Did you see any of Chas. H. Armstrong?

Mr. Kettenberg—Well, I decline to state.

Mr. Robb—Did you see any of William Smiths?

Mr. Kettenberg—Well, as it has been made public, I say yes.

Mr. Robb—To what amount?

Mr. Kettenberg—Fifty-six thousand dollars. The reason I gave that name was because I thought Mr. Smith had been bankrupted, and they couldn't be protected. Afterward I found out that he was not through bankruptcy.

Mr. Robb—Are you willing to give the names of other persons which appear on the notes?

Mr. Kettenberg—I must decline to do so.

Attorney Smith—Now, didn't you expect to make something out of this box business?

Mr. Kettenberg—I did not.

Chairman Carson—Has your counsel advised you not to give the names of persons or papers here?

Mr. Kettenberg—No, sir.

Chairman Carson—How did you happen to single out Mr. Smith's name in giving him his 10th bond?

Mr. Kettenberg—The reporters who interviewed me asked if Mr. Smith's name was among them.

Attorney Smith—Then it was the pertinacity of the reporter that brought Mr. Smith's name out?

Mr. Kettenberg—I suppose so.

Attorney Smith—Wasn't you disappointed when the attorneys who took charge of the contents of the box said the papers were not worth anything?

Mr. Kettenberg—I was.

Attorney Smith—Are those papers of Mr. Smith's worthless?

Mr. Kettenberg—Don't know that they are. Some of the Smith papers have passed through the banks and are indorsed by Cashier Grier. Think the papers are worth something. First thought the Smith papers were valuable.

This concluded Mr. Kettenberg's examination, and the Committee adjourned until two o'clock.

Mr. James Wilson, a pipe founder, was the first witness sworn after recess. In March, 1873, he had purchased about 1,000 tons of iron at $40.50@ 42.50 per ton. In June, 1874, the same iron was selling for $28@30 per ton. Since then the average price of that kind of iron has been $24@25 per ton.

THE MAYOR'S OPINION ON THE CONTRACT.

Mayor McCarthy was again recalled, and as he took the stand Mr. Robb said that he was sorry to have to take him in instalments. The Mayor replied that he was always ready to answer all questions, and then said: The pipe contract expired by its own limitation in June, 1874. Then iron was low down, and the contract was extended at the old price, that is at 100 per cent. higher than the price of iron then justified, and I considered that a willful waste of the public money, and I can't see much difference between wilfully wasting the money of the people, and stealing it.

Mr. Smith—What was your business when the contract expired?

Mayor—Trading cess-pools.

Mr. Smith—Were you ever in the foundry business?

Mayor—No, sir.

Mr. Smith—What could be saved by making the Mayor's office a salaried office?

Mayor—I don't think a cent could be saved. The city gets all the fines and forfeitures, and the salary of the Mayor is only $5,000.

Mr. Smith—Why did you oppose the movement to make the Mayor's office a salaried one?

Mayor—Because enemies of mine started the movement, and they were joined by the Taxpayers' Union, and as they had made war on me I resolved to fight the rich and accept the consequences, whatever they might be.

A MYSTERIOUS TELEGRAM.

The chairman here handed the Mayor the following dispatch:

"ALTOONA, PA., January 15, 1874.

"*To Major Duff,*

"*Water Extension Rooms, Municipal Hall:*

"Don't give receipt for bonds until have receipt for money. MCCARTHY."

In relation to it the Mayor said he did not know what the dispatch meant. The "McCarthy" may have been meant for him, but he did not remember having written the dispatch. Then the Mayor suggested to the chairman that he should get the original of the dispatch from the Superintendent of the Telegraph Company.

Chairman Carson—Did you appoint Jno. S. Duff as Secretary of the Water Commission?

Mayor—I did not, though I may have nominated

THE TRUST COMPANY BOX.

Rumored Return of Robert Grier—The Checks Declared to be Valuable by the Receiver—The Amenities of Journalism.

Rumors were rife on the street yesterday that the effect of the publication of the "box story," and the passage of the Grier resolution by the Councils, had already begun to bear fruit. It is stated that Grier returned to this vicinity some time ago, and is now where, to employ the language attributed to a well known attorney, "a man might put his hand on him at any time." We simply give the statement as it comes to us, without vouching for its accuracy. Although received at second hand, this information is said to be of a reliable nature.

There is quite a general impression that the real reasons for the secrecy surrounding the papers discovered in the box is not that they were forged. Upon this point the *Commercial* of yesterday says: "The parties having charge of these notes have declined to make them public for the reason that, to do so, would seriously affect the credit of many excellent business men. If they are forged, the publication of the names can be made simultaneous with the proof of forgery, and thus no damage done to reputation or credit." There is really no foundation for the rumor that any of the papers are forgeries. For verity of this statement there is the authority of Mr. Bailey, the Receiver, who, in a conversation with a representative of the GAZETTE, yesterday, said that there was no doubt that the papers were genuine, and that one time they were valuable in a greater or less degree.

A LIE "DISPATCHED."

The report having been circulated yesterday, by a reporter of a morning paper, that the papers found in the box had been exhibited to him by Mr. Bailey, the Receiver, a reporter of this paper called upon that gentleman last night, and he learned that the statement of the scribe was picturesquely inexact, as it were.

Mr. Bailey said that since being interviewed by the GAZETTE representative he had not in any way changed his mind about the position he should occupy, as Receiver, toward the press generally in its demand for the publication of a list of the makers of papers found in the box. In the course of a very pleasant conversation with the Receiver, he more fully explained the reason for his refusal to make the secrets of the box public. In his position as Receiver, he was merely an instrument of the Court, to retain the possession of all property to be affected by pending litigation, until all questions of litigation had been settled, and in his character of custodian he had no right whatever to hand over to public inspection, the private property of others. Personally he favored the dispelling of mystery of all kinds, and in the present instance, particularly as there was no reason why Grier should not be interested as to possess an unquestioned power over the effects of the company, he would unhesitatingly have published all things that had a bearing on the matter, but the only persons who have the authority to have the publication made are the trustees of the stockholders, and if they desire it, or will ask that it be done, I will surrender a copy of the contents of the box to the papers.

The more particular examination made by Mr. Bailey on Monday night, only served to confirm him in his first impression as to the probable value of the notes found. He has about made up his mind that the only papers in the box that will prove to be any value are the checks that were found. He did not state the amount of these, but it is understood that their value will not be as much as at first estimated.

The theory of the GAZETTE as to the origin of the notes and checks, given in an interview with a banker, he thought might explain the mystery, but he was of the opinion the theory was applied to the wrong place. Mr. Bailey was quite sure that the money Grier received from the Bellaire Bridge was used to fill up gaps previously made up by capital for him, but it was quite possible that these gaps were made in the manner indicated by this journal.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

With the single, invidious exception of the "organ," our contemporaries were frank in their recognition of the professional *coup de main* of this journal, and their graceful acknowledgments are certainly worth the brief space filled by them in our columns.

The *Leader* says:

The theory of one or two of our morning contemporaries, chagrined at the 'beat' in news the GAZETTE gave them, that the Nation Trust box discovery was a 'put-up job' to effect through Councils the pardon of Grier, is rather too sublimated to be true."

The *Evening Chronicle* says:

"The GAZETTE is as proud of its only exclusive "box item" as a boy of his first pair of new boots. It is a credit, indeed, to the resident, the discovery of the box would have first been announced in the afternoon papers."

The Allegheny *Mail* says:

"That mysterious box, containing the supposed missing notes of the Nation Trust Company, which was discovered by a gas-fitter in the cellar of the old building, and which was taken possession of by the trustees of the Nation Trust Company, has been opened, and the contents found to consist of a number of checks, drafts, notes, &c., being pronounced as worthless. Ill-natured people are disposed to regard it as a clever trick to get Grier back to influence favorable action on behalf of Grier in the Pittsburgh Councils. Well, it has served its purpose, and the GAZETTE has also gained a few sprigs of laurel in the way of journalistic enterprise."

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

When Miss May Howard opened a recent engagement in St. Louis she played to just such houses as have listened to her here so far this week. Before she had finished her engagement there hardly room enough could be found to accommodate those who desired to see her. She was unknown there; she is unknown here. Her success in every western city in which she appeared was universal. She is young, handsome and rather too large for an ideal. In our opinion she is a rising actress, and the possessor of a high order of native ability, which, with the additional training and careful cultivation that will be bestowed upon it in the future, will make her welcome wherever she may go. However, we have heard gentlemen of culture criticising her acting very sharply. Still it is hardly to be expected that she would please everybody. Last night she impersonated *Mercy Merrick* in the "New Magdalen," a play that, powerful and strong though it be, is certainly not impregnable to criticism. In the passages of the *role* that demanded a display of force, intensity and passion she acted powerfully and completely to the exigencies of the occasion, but in her expression of pathos and deep feeling she was still greater. In the scene where she told her lover of her deception she had practiced, her pathetic action was sufficiently contagious to produce throughout the house a silence so complete that the ticking of a clock hanging somewhere behind the scenes could be clearly heard by the entire audience. She received very effective support from Mr. Waverly and Miss Fletcher, who rendered the parts of *Julian Gray* and *Grace Roseberry*. The "New Magdalen" will be repeated this evening.

Library Hall.

That an audience large in numbers and fashionable in character filled Library Hall last night and Monday night will not be considered a matter for surprise at all when it is remembered that the stage was occupied by Carncross & Dixey's minstrels, undeniably the leading troupe of its kind in America. Exclusive of its proprietors, the company embraces many of the very best known representatives of negro minstrelsy. A number of popular ballads were sung in the first part, among which were "The Old Log Cabin in the Lane," by Mr. Carncross, which, of course, was good, "What will Mamma Say?" by Dixey, and "When the Moon with Glory Brightens," by J. A. Mettler, who possesses a fine, powerful baritone voice. Mr. Mettler also sang "The Dry Goods Clerk," which was set down on the programme for Mr. Talbot. A grand Centennial tableau terminated the first part. It was doubtless gotten up, as a friend suggested, for the amusement of Philadelphians more especially, but the applause with which it was received proved that it would answer equally as well for this city and doubtless for others also. Mr. Dougherty's stump speech on the subject of "Orators" was very funny, and his argument that the word originated during the American revolution was often interrupted by applause. "Boyhood Days" was particularly appreciated by the male portion of the audience.

Literature and Music.

Some of the members of "E. A. Poe" and Byron Literary Associations, assisted by others, will give a literary and musical entertainment in Concordia Hall, Allegheny, Thursday evening, 30th inst. Messrs. Weir, Wilson, Radcliff, Small, Elphinstone, Craig, Otterson, Wilson and others, will take part. Ladies will participate, who will fully represent the talent of their sex. Miss Minnie Barris, of Edgewood, will preside at the piano. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Spring Garden Avenue Mission Sabbath school, a most worthy object, entirely dependent upon the benevolence of the people. A school of two hundred and fifty members. Come and spend an evening of enjoyment, and help this noble work.

Trimble's Varieties.

Mr. Fred. Aims, the popular and able manager of Trimble's Varieties has been tendered benefits for Friday afternoon and evening, and it is to be hoped that his many friends will rally around the ticket office on those occasions and show their financial appreciation of him as a theatrical caterer and a gentleman. The evening performances at Trimble's it should not be forgotten are very attractive, and worthy of patronage. A prominent feature is the Great Ballet Troupe, including Bettie Remelsterg and sixteen young ladies.

Velocipedes.

Call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street, and see the handsome and strongest velocipedes in the city. They are sold very low.

J. B. Heard & Co.,
No. 52 Sixth street,
Cheap Dry Goods.

Canopy Top Carriages.

We are offering the best goods for the least money than any other house in the city. Call and see for yourself at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

An order for the final discharge of J. Dilos Stinson and William Brooks was made.

A meeting of the creditors of John C. Stroup, to consider a proposition for settlement, was ordered for the 13th prox.

An order for the sale of certain personal property, in the case of Wm. J. Craig, was granted; also in the case of Edward Jiffkins.

John W. Knox, of Oil City, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy; also Noah H. Pangburn, of Beaver Falls.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett Collier and Stowe.*)

Michael Lipp vs. John Ruffenbach and Kagerden Mester. Action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $15.

James Taylor et al., trading as the National Trust Company, for use of J. H. Bailey, receiver, vs. Roland H. Smith. Action on a note. On trial.

Christian Peifer vs. Keystone Bridge Company, owners, and John A. Hoffman, contractor. Action for extra work done. Plaintiff took a *non suit*.

K. Bracken vs. Wm. J. Smith; *scire facias* to revive a judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $153.98.

Bryan, trustee of Park Savings Bank, vs. Matthew Anderson. Action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $156.

Same vs. Wm. Anderson. Verdict for a similar sum.

Same vs. J. G. Ramaley. Verdict for a similar sum.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

This court is fully engaged with the argument list for the present.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Uriah Walton. Joseph Walton, on his own petition, was discharged from the appointment as committee of the defendant, a lunatic, and August Ammon was appointed in his place.

Commonwealth ex rel. Conrad Upperman vs. Union Building and Loan Association. Affidavit of J. N. McMillan, president of defendant corporation, presented, and the time for answering the rule to show cause why the mandamus should not issue was extended to March 31st, at ten A. M. This is an application for a mandamus to compel the association to put the money in the treasury up at auction, and to require the resumption of weekly payments.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

John Regner was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Thomas Benton. The defendant was accused of having stolen a dog collar, but the case was so trivial that the District Attorney did not consider it expedient to consume the time of the court with it. The defendant put in no evidence.

Elias Thompson pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny preferred by Ira Hathaway, and was sentenced to jail for twenty days.

Henry Dorneh was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee preferred by P. S. Clark.

Zerhart Johnston, indicted for larceny as bailee, charged by Edward O'Hara, was acquitted.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Thomas McGinnis,	Jack Garvey,
George Dougan,	James Fletcher,
Thomas Gallagher,	Jno. Campbell et al.,
James Logue,	Fredk. Fregenth,
Wm. Kelly et al.,	Rina Van Ryan,
J. Young, (2)	George Mahaffey,
James Mitchell,	Edwd. Schendle, (2)
R. Donaldson,	Richard Crane,
Wm. Cheatner,	George Carrick,
F. L. Lee,	Mike Welsh,
Ruth Smith,	Wm. Knorr,
Samuel Hare,	Adam Fitzsimmons,
Joseph Stacy,	Valentine Best,
John H. Geo,	Jno. Herschenroeder.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

Second Anniversary Meeting Last Night.

The second anniversary of the Baptist Social Union was held last evening in the Fourth Avenue Church. This Union consists of members of the Baptist churches of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, and is